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The following passages from the "Queen's Wake," descriptive of Mary, Queen of Scots, are exquisite:

"Light on her airy steed she sprung,
Around this golden tassel hung;
No chieftain there, rode half so free,
Or half so light and gracefully.
How sweet to see her ringlets pale
Wide waving on the Southland gale;
Which through the broom-wood blossoms flew,
To fan her cheeks of rosy hue!
When'er it heaved her bosom's screen,
What beauties in her form were seen;
And when her courser's mane it swung,
A thousand silver bells were rung;
A sight so fair, on Scottish plain,
A Scot shall never see again."
When Mary turned her wondering eyes
On rocks, that seemed to prop the skies,
On palace, bark, and battled pile,
On lake, and river, sea, and isle,
On woods and meadows bathed in dew,
To distant mountains, wild and blue,
She thought the Isle that gave her birth,
The sweetest, whitest land on earth."

Political.

POLITICS RUN WILD.

Some very amiable Georgians have been holding a meeting at Augusta, whereat they nominated Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, and took measures to be represented, to organize a Clay party in Georgia. We call them amiable, for none but men of the most tender feelings, totally insensible to wrongs and incapable of bearing resentment for any kind of injury—very soft-hearted indeed—could make up their minds to support for the Presidency in Georgia, so persevering and inveterate an enemy as Mr. Clay has been to that State, in every point which she has professed to consider vital to her principles or her interests. The people of that State never were united on any question whatever, touching political doctrine, State Rights in general, or the rights in any essential point of Georgia, in particular, when they did not find this same Mr. Clay the chief among their revilers and adversaries. It is only six or seven years, since he made the opportunity in the Senate of the United States on the presentation of a mere memorial from one of the Cherokees, to arraign and denounce all the legislation of Georgia, on that subject, and describe it in such terms, as applicable rather to a horde of banditti, than an intelligent and civilized State. He accused them by implication of lawlessness, meanness and oppression, from the most sordid motives—and only abstained from attempting to apply the most offensive epithets, because, in his opinion language could not fully describe the enormity of their acts. Besides this overt act of particular hostility, he is the chief champion of those doctrines of government and measures of policy which Georgians, as Southern State Rights men, have among all their international discussions, vie amongst themselves, in professing adhesion. Very amiable! we say again, and patient, and forgiving must be the Georgians who enroll themselves publicly as Clay men.—*Mobile Register.*

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Without a word of comment, we place before our readers the following extraordinary change in the opinion of men, in regard to a protective tariff and a national bank, 1828.

The legislature of Georgia, in 1828, under the control of what was justly denominated the states rights party, adopted reports, resolutions, and a memorial, condemning a protective tariff, as unconstitutional, oppressive and impudent. The following language was then used. We copy from the pamphlet of the laws of that year:

"The tariff laws of the United States, so far as they have for their object the protection of a particular branch of labour to the injury of the commercial interest of the country, and of the agricultural interest of the Southern States, are unconstitutional."

"Whenever a power is exercised by Congress, which is not granted, it is an assumption of authority by that body, dangerous to the liberation of authority by that body, dangerous to the liberties of the people, since every assumption of power is an act of despotism."

"We oppose the tariff law, last enacted, (in 1828) because we believe it to be both in its object and its spirit, unconstitutional."

"We recommend a continued and strenuous exertion to defeat that general, pernicious, and unconstitutional policy, contemplated and pursued by the advocates of the tariff."

1842.

At the celebration of the 4th of July in Scriven county, the following sentiments were expressed: we copy from the Savannah Republican of the 7th inst:

"7th Regular toast: A National Bank. Death to the Subtreasury and Bentonian gold—give us a good currency."

"8th regular toast: High tariff or taxation. One of these we must have; for the government must have money—gives us a high tariff."

"9th Regular toast: Our Navy Millions of Money are required to build it up—a high tariff will raise us the money."

Among the volunteer toast were the following:

"Measures, not men—let us have a national bank."

"A protective tariff to pay our national debt—a protective tariff to protect and defend the people."

"Whigs are for a national bank, democrats are for the Central Bank—choose which ye may."

"Henry Clay, a protective tariff, and a national bank—three things essential to our national happiness."

At a Convention of the Democratic Republican party of Georgia, convened in the Representative Hall, [June 20th] at 10 o'clock, the Convention being called to order, on motion of Gen. Wofford, a delegate from the county of Habersham, the Hon. Thomas Spaulding of the county of McIntosh, was unanimously appointed President of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Hotchkiss, of Scriven, Messrs. D'Yon, Harden and Read, were appointed a committee to inform the President of his nomination, and to conduct him to the Chair; which duty being performed, the President in the following appropriate address, tendered his acknowledgments to the convention.

Gentlemen of the Committee: I thank you for your kindness and confidence. I thank you for thus calling me to preside over this Convention, assembled to deliberate upon the great rights of the Democratic party of the State of Georgia, have been again assailed, by men who in their aspirations after power seem to have lost sight of every thing of the principles upon which its security and permanency depend.

Three times we have met in hard conflict, our arch enemy, Henry Clay.

And who is Henry Clay? The child and champion of the tariff for these twenty years and more.

And who is Henry Clay? The first minister of John Quincy Adams, when Gen. Gaines and his myriads, were sent to make war upon Georgia, upon her own soil, within her own territory.

And who is Henry Clay? The author of the Panama Mission, which if carried out, would have bound us to the cars of such scoundrels as Turbide and Santa Anna.

Yes, gentlemen, no man or set of men, up to this time dared to present Henry Clay to the people of Georgia, as their future President. But the signs of the times, gentlemen, from Maine to the last great struggle in the defence of Democracy, and the great rights of the American people, for a hundred years to come.

Gentlemen, in our deliberations here, I trust in God, that every selfish and every sectional feeling will be sacrificed upon the altar of public good.

From the Vermont Spirit of the Age.

What have the Whigs done?

What have the Whigs done since they came into power?

They have created a National debt of 30 millions!

They have made bankrupt the Nation.

They have dishonored the country and brought ruin, shame and disgrace upon their party.

They killed one President, and made another politically infamous.

They have quarrelled among themselves and made their party the laughing stock of the whole country.

What have they not done?

They have not secured to the laboring man two dollars a day and roast beef.

They have not raised the wages of labor.

They have not regulated the exchanges.

They have not established a sound currency.

They have not given us the better times.

They have not raised the price of the farmer's produce.

They have not relieved the distress of the people.

They have not fulfilled a single promise made to the people before the last Presidential campaign.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

The South complains, that she is unjustly and disproportionately taxed by protective tariff laws. The northern manufacturers and monopolists deny this, and swear that nothing can be more equal and equitable than the "American system." To test this, let it be supposed, (what Heaven avert!) that the Union shall be dissolved at Mason and Dixon's line, that North and South, each, should form a separate confederacy. In that case, would the Northern confederacy establish an American system of their own? Would that portion of the country lay protective duties? Why should they? Protective duties are intended to shut out foreign goods. But England,

France, &c., buying little from the northern confederacy that confederacy could buy little from them in return. So that protective duties would be wholly unnecessary.

Would the Southern confederacy adopt the American system in that case? Certainly not; for it would be still, as it now is, to the interest of its people to produce cotton, wheat, rice and tobacco—to sell it for the best price the market of the world should afford, and to buy goods at the lowest price at which they could be procured. If, then, in a state of disunion, the opposite sections of the country would neither of them adopt the protective system, and if now in a state of Union, it is the northern portion that clamors most loudly for that system—is not the conclusion irresistible, that the north wishes to make use of the federal Government, to give her portion of the Union, or a separate class there, a monopoly of the market of the South? In other words, and in plain English, does not the North wish to compel the South to pay tribute to her.—*Petersburg Statesman.*

The New Orleans Whigs, previous to the election, adopted the following resolutions at one of their meetings:

Resolved, That among these issues we consider a Protective Tariff to be the first; that we look upon the Tariff system as essentially a part of our Whig faith, and we denounce as anti-American, and hostile to home labor and industry, the resort on the part of the General Government, to any other means of National revenue.

Resolved, That we consider HENRY CLAY to be the champion of the Tariff System, and that our motto at the coming election shall be, "Henry Clay, the Tariff President, and Henry Johnson, the Tariff Governor."

The Tariff tax falls on the consumers in the United States. That being admitted, it follows that if the tax falls more heavily on the consumers in one portion of the Union, than in the others, it is unjust in proportion to the inequality of its operation. If the Tariff tax falls equally upon the different sections of the country, and the different classes of the community, why is it that it is chiefly one section, the North, and one class, the manufacturing, that clamor so loudly at the doors of Congress for the laying on of this tax? Are we to believe, that the Lowell manufacturers are so extravagantly patriotic—so transcendently disinterested, as to pray Congress to tax them for the benefit of others? Or are they not rather praying Congress to enrich them by taxing others? Are the manufacturers of Petersburg, Richmond, and Fredericksburg about to pray Congress to tax them for the good of the country, or to tax the country for their good?

Petersburg (Va.) Statesman.

James Buchanan.—We are now fully convinced that this justly honored, & highly distinguished gentleman, will be nominated for the Presidency, by the unanimous voice of the Key-stone, his own native state. Overwhelming meetings are being held in every every direction. Almost every paper teems with the pleasing intelligence that Pennsylvania is determined to assert her rights and maintain her ground. Our sister States concede the right, and we believe are cheerfully and heartily ready, so soon as the voice of Pennsylvania is ascertained, to unite harmoniously with us for the promotion of Mr. Buchanan, than whom it is our candid opinion, no State in the Union can boast of a man more eminently qualified for that station.

Milton Pennsylvania Ledger.

Miscellaneous.

THE MELON SEEDS.

The Mills point Herald gives a sketch of great interest relative to a lawyer of this city. It is a column long, and we must condense it. It relates, that at restaurant in this city one night assembled a party of young Creoles, at the invitation of one of their number who had just taken out license to practice law in Louisiana. The host, after drinking much wine, got boisterous, and looked round, anxious to find somebody to insult. He at last discovered a spare man in a corner, at whom he commenced firing melon seeds from between the thumb and finger. The first one hit him on the left ear. The second struck his hand, & the third rebounded from his breast.

"You are a bad shot," said the old man rising—"I will give you a few lessons," and he handed his card. The parties went with pistols next morning on the Shell Road near the half-way house. The Creole fired first, and missed.

"Monsieur," said the stranger, "you are too hasty, and you bear too hard on the trigger, but now it is my turn, I advise you to stand firm & cool, the least variation might cost you your life. You aimed at my eye yesterday but hit my ear—it was well you missed." He raised the pistol, and muttering "Monsieur's right ear," he fired—the lower lappet of the right ear was shot away.

"One lesson at a time," said the unknown, "is enough; here sit, here is your first melon seed. Adieu, you shall hear of me again."

Twelve months had passed—the occurrence above related was almost forgotten by the actors—when one evening at the Theatre D'Orleans, the Creole felt a slight tap on the shoulder; he turned, and the mysterious stranger of the restaurant stood by his side.

"Monsieur," whispered he, "I owe you another lesson, are you at leisure to-morrow morning?"

"A volce service, Monsieur."

They met again, and the Creole missed. Said the old man, "you have not improved much since your last lesson. Your second shot at the restaurant struck my hand, therefore this goes on the same spot," and at the firing of the pistol, the Creole's left hand hung in shreds to his arm. "The next time we meet, Monsieur, your breast shall be the target," exclaimed the unknown, as he handed over the second melon seed, carefully wrapped up in a piece of paper. "Au revoir."

The Creole recovered, but lost his spirits and was a changed man.

A few weeks ago, the Creole received a small package from Havana, accompanied by a letter from a hotel keeper there, stating that the said package was ordered to be sent to his address by a foreign gentleman who had there died.

He opened the box, and found therein, a small purse containing one melon seed.—THE STRANGER WAS NO MORE!

The writer of the sketch says the above is no fiction, and that the principal actor even now resides in New Orleans, a talented and esteemed member of the bar; and often relates the above sketch of his adventures to his friends, to show how dearly he paid for the excess of one night at the restaurant.

Useful Statement.

People at a distance have been for many years accusing the Crescentonians of great forgetfulness as relates to victims by yellow fever. Every body here knows the charge is unjust, but to satisfy all doubt, we have taken pains to find out how long it is before different classes of the community pass into oblivion. The statement may be relied on as correct, as it has been verified by our personal observation.

A lawyer is remembered until his clients have recovered from the avalanche of costs.

A judge until his successor is appointed.

A clergyman, until the tomb is paid for by the congregation he preached to.

A merchant, until the sign is taken down.

An actor, about two days.

A dandy no time at all.

A husband, until his widow falls in love.

A milkman until his successor puts more water in the milk than he did.

A ship captain, until the vessel gets "off soundings."

An old maid, until the tea table scandal she talked has ceased to do further harm.

A termagant wife, until the nail prints on her bereaved (?) husband's face are healed.

And all other people, about three days & a half.—*Crescent City.*

Justice.—We were never initiated into the mysteries of law, and therefore we feel incompetent to answer the question, why it comes to pass, that justice between man and man is the most expensive thing in the world, instead of being, as it ought to be, the cheapest. No part of human rights is more important than equal and exact and speedy justice in every litigated case, whether criminal or civil. Without it the social state is rather a curse than a blessing. Without it, life and property are insecure, and every blessing is cankered with doubt and uncertainty.

But why should not justice be cheap, as well as speedy and exact? Surely, at first blush, it does seem right that it should be so, but mayhap, the relations of man with man are so complicated, law is necessarily so complex, that it is absolutely impossible that this necessary of life should be cheapened at all. "If true it is pity, and pity tis, tis true."—Poor men often cannot obtain their just rights, without paying more for them than they are worth. Many, very many cases of fraud and injustice pass by unpunished, and many, very many men sit down under wrongs to which "poverty, but not will, consents." We must leave this grave question to the learned doctors of the law, but to unsophisticated, plain sense, it seems a most desirable thing that justice should be cheap.—*Patriot and Eagle.*

Risk of Mercantile Life.—General Dearborn, in a lecture delivered last winter, before the farmers of the Massachusetts Legislature, declared ninety-seven out of every one hundred persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed, or died insolvent. This fact he ascertained by reference to the books of the custom house, the banks, the Probate office, and from the recollections of the oldest merchants!

MORAL CONDITION OF THE CHEROKEES.

A Cherokee preacher named Bushyhead spoke at one of the Baptist Anniversaries in New York a short time ago. He said that a religious awakening had sprung up among their hands when on their march from Georgia to the great west, which has continued to some extent until this day.—Among a population of 15,000 souls, there are now 1,000 exemplary members of the Christian church. They have a regular government—representative in its form, with a settled magistracy; and the people are engaged in building school houses, opening schools, establishing churches, and in the adoption of such other measures as seem

to be necessary to bring order out of their late confusion.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

Fourth of July.—The following patriotic toast was sent to a Fourth of July celebration at Rochester, N. Y., some years ago:

By AN OLD MAID.—Our country: Like an old maid, may it ever boast of its Freedom and independence, happy in its present state, yet ever looking forward, with pleasing anticipation to a change for the better, strictly guarding her virtue with a patriotic eye, and when Union, is called for, ever ready to present her heart and hand.

This toast was received by the company with an enthusiastic three times three, and being loudly encored, was repeated.

N. Y. Aurora.

The Columbus (O.) Republican says that upwards of 6200 notices to creditors of bankrupts, were recently mailed in that city in one day. Of these notices, 2321 were charged with a postage of 25 cents each—574 with 18 3/4—2380 with 12 1/2—600 with 10, 118 with 6 cents. 219 of the whole number were for the Columbus delivery. The amount of postage charged on them was \$1,053 24.

Rome.—It appears from the census of Rome, which was taken at the end of last year, that the population of that city was 158,870, including the troops.

DUEL.—The Louisville Journal of Saturday says:

"The clerk of the steamboat Tribune informs us that another duel was fought on Tuesday last by Mr. Robbins, a bank officer in Vicksburg, and Mr. Fall the editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel. According to the arrangement, the parties had six pistols each of which, after the word 'fire,' they were to discharge as fast as they pleased. Fall fired two pistols without effect. Mr. Robbins' first shot took effect in Fall's thigh, who fell and was unable to continue the combat."

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The New York Herald of the 23d says:—"I is said that a considerable number of cases of Cholera of an aggravated character have occurred in the city within the past ten days.—We are not surprised that this should be so, from the remarkably, unhealthy weather we have had recently, and the abominably filthy and neglected state of the streets and lanes of the city."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser. WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was in his seat in the Senate to-day, apparently in improved health. There is something in his looks so imposing, that he need only be seen to be admired. Should the American people consent to make him President they will discharge a debt of gratitude for which posterity will honor them. I understand that his gold mine has more than equalled his expectations.

For a few hours past, I have been listening to the debates, alternately, in the Senate and in the House. In the former, Mr. Berrien has up his Judiciary bill, while, in the latter, Mr. Botts is threatening the President with impeachment. The Whigs have been flustering this modern Hotspur, until they have distracted his brain, and a madhouse would, at this time suit him better than the National Legislature. He wishes to impeach the President for the exercise of clear constitutional right, to wit: the privilege of the veto, and for assigning his reasons for approving the Apportionment bill, by the District feature. Did you ever before hear of such insensibility? He, however, avows his determination to make the trial against the President, and, mark me, should he attempt it, Mr. Tyler's popularity afterwards will be firm and immovable. "The people will not consent to see a faithful public servant thus trampled down by the ruthless assaults of a political assassin."

A dissolution of the present Whig party is inevitable. Even Mr. Clay, with all his talent to command, cannot bind it together. The action of the Executive has broken the chain of its despotism, and prudent deliberation and wise councils will flow from his independence.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The members of Congress have generally returned to their seats, from their Fourth of July excursions, and both Houses are now in a condition to discharge the public business.

Mr. Bagby, for the third time, moved to take up a resolution previously submitted by him, making it the duty of the Committee on Indian affairs, to inquire what amount of money above the contract has been paid to John Ross, for the removal of the Cherokees west of the Mississippi.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bagby stated, that he had received authentic information, that the said Ross had improperly procured from the Department at Washington, the round sum of \$580,000 on account of the Cherokees, which had not been distributed to them. He further alleged, that the late Secretary of War, (Mr. Bell,) according to his information, was apprised of the improper application of the money at the time it was paid over to Ross. These resolutions being

publicly made by Mr. Bagby, all opposition was withdrawn, and it was adopted by the Senate.

For the last two days we have had contradictory reports as to our negotiations with Great Britain. By some it is said, that every issue will be successfully terminated, but the better opinion would seem to indicate, that Lord Ashburton will have to return as he came unless the British Government consents to recede from its present position. The Commissioners from Maine, four in number, have been equally selected from the two political parties in that State, and although they may differ widely in feeling on matters generally, yet "in the acquisition of acres," they are governed by a common interest.

I need scarcely say to you, that the House have still the Tariff under discussion, with the Distribution feature appended to the Bill. What its advocates can calculate on, unless it be to harass the Executive I cannot perceive. He has already vetoed a similar measure, on a smaller scale, and judging from a late letter of his to a celebration of his friends in Philadelphia, he still maintains the doctrine, that "each branch of the Government is independent of every other," and that he is not "a mere cypher," to sanction the edicts of a Congress bent on "heading him."

The Assumption of State Debts is becoming an avowed doctrine of the Whigs. However much the great body of the party may attempt to disguise their devotion to the project, yet the recent developments go to show their real intention. Mr. Calhoun, in February, 1840, predicted it would come to pass, another evidence of his discernment and what was then considered prophecy, is now fast becoming history. Here are his words:

"When I have heard it asserted, again and again, in this discussion, that this report was uncalled for; that there was no one in favor of the assumption of State debts and that the resolutions were mere idle, abstract-negatives, of no sort of importance; I could not but ask myself, if all this be so, why this deep excitement? why this ardent zeal to make collateral issues? and, above all, why the great anxiety to avoid a direct vote on the resolution? To these inquiries I can find but one solution; and that is, disguise it as you may, there is, in reality, at the bottom, a deep and agitating question. Yes, there is such a question. The scheme of assuming the debts of the States, is no idle fiction. The evidence of its reality, and that it is now in agitation, bursts from every quarter, within and without these walls, on this side and the other side of the Atlantic; not, indeed, a direct assumption for that would be too absurd; and harmless, because too absurd; but in a form more plausible and dangerous—an assumption, in effect, by dividing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States."

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, both Whigs, have openly proclaimed themselves in favor of the measure on the floor of the House.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

On yesterday evening, Mr. Payne, of Alabama, spoke with great force on the Tariff. The boldness and ability with which he maintained his Free Trade doctrine, occupied the attention of the House, which is very unusual at this advanced stage of the session. This is the second time, in the course of a week, that Mr. Payne has had the floor, and on both occasions he acquitted himself handsomely. The discussion is still going on, and will, without doubt, continue to proceed until Monday next, when it will be closed by the previous question.

For a few hours past, the Senate has been the theatre of attraction. Mr. Berrien's "remedial bill," being on its final passage, Mr. Bagby spoke against it for an hour in brilliant style. He contended that there was no power in the constitution to authorize such an enactment, and that it was a direct and palpable attempt to prostrate the sovereignty of the States at the foot-stool of Federal jurisdiction, besides arguing many other reasons against this bill. At the conclusion of his remarks, he was congratulated by some of the older Senators, and among the number was Mr. Calhoun. I assure you that there is no man in the Senate, who has been in it no longer than Mr. Bagby, that stands better as a debater, or that affords greater promise of continued usefulness. I know that an attempt has been made to underrate his effort on the Apportionment bill but the universal opinion of those who listened to it is, that no Senator in his first address before that body, has ever appeared to greater advantage. If Alabama will continue him in his present position, he is destined, at no distant day, to take rank among the first statesmen of the nation.

The Presidency is everywhere beginning to attract the attention of the public. Scarcely was there a meeting on the Fourth anywhere, within reach of this City, but some member of Congress was called off to address it. At Philadelphia, there was a "Tyler meeting," that of the "incorruptible Democrats," and the "Clay festival." Mr. Profit of Indiana, one of the "guard," enlightened the first by a detail of the wrongs which had been heaped upon the President; at the second, Mr. Brown officiated in the capacity of orator, while at the third, Governor Morehead, of Kentucky the warm personal friend of Mr. Clay, eulogized

ed "the farmer of Ashland" in strains of gratitude. Similar celebrations were witnessed in all the large cities North of this.

Now, every thing of this kind may be right. But let us ask, what is the condition of the country in the meantime? Why, a Government without revenue, without credit, completely prostrate not able to meet the demands against it. Where is the dominant party with all its promises made in 1840? Have the pledges been redeemed, or is not the nation, under their "malign influence," reduced to penury and want?

If ever a period did exist, when a "change" of rulers was demanded, it is now. The people must look to the crisis. They must eject from our national councils those who flattered them with their false promises. Unless this be done, the Government will soon cease to have being.

The prospect of the South is hopeless, indeed. Already is she laboring under a degree of embarrassment never before experienced, and still the yoke of bondage is about to be placed around her neck. The Tariff, and under the influence of her policy, a few years will number her prosperity with the things that have past.

Were you here, and could listen to the Tariff men of both Houses of Congress, you would at once be struck with the power of numbers. They carry every thing their own way, regardless of the solemn admonitions which they hourly hear from their brethren. Our friends do their duty as far as they can, but still they are powerless. Consolidation, with all its adjuncts, is revelling throughout Congress and "with it, with out opponents, gives right."

We should wish the day to be far distant when this Government is to be dissolved. Our ancestors thought the system the most perfect that could be devised, and so it is, if it could be handed down as they transmitted it. They relied on a written constitution to check and balance its irregular tendencies, but these limitations with the majority have become mere by words. Talk to the dominant party about a written Constitution, and they will tell you, that it is sheer nonsense. Look to the discussion on the "veto power" for an example. They are ready to sacrifice that and any other restriction which may operate against them. Something must be done to check this wantonness of purpose, or our liberty is at an end.

And now, who is the man best calculated to reform this Government? Who is there possessed of sufficient administrative talent to raise us from those dangers by which we are surrounded? I answer, without hesitation, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, the Champion of American Institutions, the incorruptible statesman, the patriot who has devoted the last nine years of his life, regardless of party associations, to the great cause of human freedom.

If he is selected as the Republican candidate, nothing but death can prevent his success. If he committed error in his views on Nullification, he has amply atoned for it since. No Republican ought to object to him on that ground. For one, who once opposed him conscientiously, I feel gratified in being able to surrender that opposition, with the most perfect good will. Mr. Calhoun's private character, great moral worth, and splendid abilities, point him out as the man with whose banner at their head the Republicans of the Union can march in triumph to victory, against all opposition.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

It was rumored that Mr. Botts would, on to-day, submit to the House his impeachment of the President. It is now one o'clock, and not having moved in the matter up to this hour, it is supposed that he will delay the proceeding until next week.

He has pledged himself, before the representatives of the people, thus to arraign Mr. Tyler, and I understand, that he will produce against him some twelve specifications.

The House of Representatives, by the Constitution, has "the sole power of impeachment," and should a majority of the body concur in opinion with Mr. Botts, the President is suspended from his high station until the Senate shall determine on the case.

For myself, I have no idea that Mr. Botts can succeed. There is too much good sense among the Whigs for them generally to concur in such a *revelation and malicious act*. It would damn them in the estimation of all honest men, and would serve to place around the object of their hate a citadel of strength. The President is said to take the matter very calmly. *Heaven's his determination to cling to the constitution to the last, and stand upright in defence of his principles, through every emergency.*

The Senate has been in Executive session since about eleven o'clock, discussing some of Capt. Tyler's appointments. The Capt. has had a hard time of it. Without any party in congress to support him, except his "faithful guard," he is fired at from right and left. Whether he will be able to survive such a bombardment, remains to be seen. *One* member, on yesterday, openly proclaimed him a *bar*, in the presence of the House, and within the hearing of his own son. Truly has it been said, that "the private path is the path of honor."

I will keep you advised of what is going on, as long as I remain here.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The first business was a motion to postpone the orders of the day to receive a Resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 1st of August. The motion required a majority of the votes was—Ayes 81,

and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill which was the construction of harbors on Lake Michigan was taken up, and gave rise to a very protracted debate. Mr. "Manifesto" Kennedy

offered an amendment, providing that no part of money appropriated in the bill should be paid unless Congress shall pass a bill at its present session, which shall become a law, providing for an imposition of duties on imports. He said he would vote for no appropriations of any kind unless such a bill should pass. The amendment was negatived, and a variety of bills connected with the Territories were passed, and the House adjourned.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

"The shell has exploded at last!"—says the Philadelphia Ledger in publishing Botts' 12 articles—but does not add that it is now proved to be a clam-shell, growing on Botts' own shoulders. The Tyler papers are anxious to make a monster of it, but the Whig papers are careful to warn their readers that it is a three of Botts proper, and not a Botts Whig convulsion—they disown it, and treat it with anxious content. We are therefore bound to suppose that if the party ever entertained the preposterous notion, they have abandoned it leaving Botts with his head in the fence to kick up a confidential row by himself. The 12 articles are however not without their merit, and deserves a place in the history of the "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." Here they are.

1st. I charge John Tyler with a gross usurpation of power and violation of law, in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed.

2d. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, to the great detriment of the public interests, and hazard of loss to the public Treasury the Government having no security for the faithful application of the public funds passing through their hands, and he thereby defeating that provision of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3d. I charge him with gross official misconduct in attempting in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a large number of faithful and meritorious subordinate officers from the Customs house of Philadelphia, with whom no fault was found save that of a supposed political preference for another, and who had discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the collector of customs. For attempting to substitute in their stead men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquiescence in his views.

4th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of endeavoring to excite a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by inviting a disregard of and disobedience to a law of Congress, which law he has himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor in office of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Government, involving no constitutional difficulty on his part—of depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation—and of collecting duties from customs without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open production and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameful duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor, or virtue.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary despotism abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentment, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the Legislative department of the Government by the publication of slanders and libellous letters under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unwarranted sympathy for himself, and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments so essential to good government and the welfare of the people has been utterly destroyed.

10. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself previously promised in his letter to Gov. King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, weakness, and folly, as must, if he is permitted longer to remain at the head of the government, bring the country into disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at home.

12. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the People the impious necessity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of surrendering the Government to him, to be used as a plaything and a toy for his sport on the one hand and his malignity on the other.

The two first articles of the above stupendous enumeration, might have some sense in them, if they contained any specifications, but a man cannot be lawfully

even charged with a crime, except by naming the cases—an indictment does not lie for a murderous disposition and a habit of killing people.

The remaining 10 articles might all have been embraced in the pity Mississippi indictment, "for kicking up a d—d fuss generally."

Mr. Tyler is charged with removing from office, because they were his enemies. Mr. Granger is presumed will lead this branch of the impeachment. He is further charged with exciting rebellion in the country against himself—the exact counterpart of Oates' charge against Charles II—favoring a plot against his own life! He is charged, 5th, with vetoing the little tariff, though he did not oppose constitutional objections to it. There is no legal limit whatever to the veto except that it shall be sent in within ten days, that it shall contain a statement of the objections of the President, and that if two thirds of each house shall still approve the bill it shall be a law. Mr. Tyler is charged, 6th with "open prostitution and profligacy"—7th, with "duplicity, equivocation and falsehood"—8th with a venous using of the veto generally for the purpose of knocking down log-cabins, breaking open cider barrels and pommeling the Whig party—9th, with a general disposition to make the Whig party fond on its own toes and look mighty foolish (which was certainly a work of supererogation, and if Mr. Tyler has done it, he ought to be censured for not allowing people to hang themselves their own way)—10th, with not conquering Rhode Island, whereby all the honor has accrued to Gov. King instead of the country generally—11th with "pursuing a course of vacillation, weakness and folly, and—12th with being unfit to be President of the United States. Such is in its present aspect the great case of Botts vs Tyler. The articles have not yet been offered to the consideration of the House, and when they are we doubt not they will be voted for by Botts, Arnold and Stanley—probably nobody else. The Whig press in the country is too wise to be caught, and the Whig party will perforce have to submit to the press in this matter. We add at no loss to understand the reason why the impeachment was published before it was moved.

A SCATTER.

The following handiwork of Amos Kendall knocks the Home Leaguers into a gushion. Read it, you Home-Industry-Whigs! To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The memorial and petition of the undersigned gardeners in the District of Columbia humbly sheweth—

That they have bought land with much labor and expense have planted strawberry beds and prepared their ground for the raising of green peas for the purpose of supplying the markets of the District of Columbia with these delicacies.

That under the practical operation of the principles of Free Trade, facilitated in their mischievous effects by improvements in steam navigation, your memorialists find the markets of their own district forestalled and the prices reduced by supplies from foreign parts.

That unless they receive adequate protection in this branch of Home Industry, they will be obliged to abandon or much reduce the production of strawberries and green peas for market and turn their attention to other employment.

That the people of Norfolk and vicinity purchase none or very little of the products of this District, receiving payment from its almost entirely in cash, so that the trade in green peas and strawberries, is a constant drain upon our money, tending to produce a scarcity of the precious metals and force our banks to remain in a state of suspension.

That this district being the seat of the Federal Government, ought to be independent for its table supplies of all of other Districts, States and Territories.

That with adequate protection, your petitioners are able and pledge themselves to produce as early peas and as good peas, as early strawberries and as big strawberries, as any that are now brought from foreign parts.

That in the event of such protection being granted, they will forthwith proceed to build capacious green houses and make competent provision for supplying the markets of the District with green peas, strawberries and other delicacies not as early as they are brought from Norfolk, but during the whole winter.

That in the opinion of your memorialists, this is the only mode in which the disorders of the currency can be remedied, and the prosperity of the District entirely rescued. Your memorialists, therefore, that a duty may be laid on all strawberries and green peas brought into this District by Steamboat or otherwise, sufficient to "protect" the gardeners and strawberry-raters among ourselves, and give them the supply of our own market without interference from abroad.

Or, should your honorable bodies think it more appropriate to remedy the evil by a removal of the cause, your memorialists pray that you will prohibit the running of those Free Trade Facilities, called Steamboats, on the waters of the Chesapeake, if being their agency that this great mischief has been brought upon us.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed by the Gardeners in the District of Columbia. May 1, 1842.

Rankolph Coroner's Sale. By virtue of one of the orders of the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in September next, the following Land, to wit: the north east corner of 8, 9, 7, 22, range 13 east, in the Coosa Land District, as the property of Robert Livert, to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery.

D. E. GRESHAM, Coroner.

August 3, 1842—St 53

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1842

McDONALD, ALA., July 28th, 1842. At a meeting of the members of the McDonald Bar, Jefferson Falkner, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Hugh Montgomery, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting being explained by the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of one of our professional brothers, Colonel JOHN LOWRY, as an evidence of the high estimation in which we held him while living, and as a testimony of our sympathies with his bereaved friends and relatives, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the loss and deeply sympathize with his numerous relations in the loss they have sustained by his death.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Jacksonville Republican, and a copy transmitted to the Widow of the deceased.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Pres.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, Sec.

At a meeting of the members of the Jefferson Masonic Lodge No. 51, the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed, and proceedings had:

Whereas, an all-wise Providence has seen fit to call JOHN LOWRY, to experience the realities of the invisible world, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss of our much esteemed brother and friend, and truly sympathize with his afflicted and bereaved family and friends in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That the burial of our departed friend and Brother be attended with the usual Masonic honors.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days, in token of our respect of our departed Brother; and that our Brethren of Human Lodge, at Jacksonville be requested to sympathize with us in the loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be presented to the widow and family of the deceased; and a copy of the same be transmitted for publication in the Jacksonville Republican.

WM. SANDLIN, W. M.

R. E. SAWRE, Sec.

July 12, 1842.

FOR THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Editor:—It is not with the vain hope of dissipating the "fog" in which your Lorenzo is enveloped, nor of restoring to his faded imagination and biased judgment "the light of heaven" that I again solicit a small space in your columns, in order to express my views on the constitutionality of the operation of the bankruptcy law upon any one who is anxiously looking forward to the time when he will take shelter under its wide covert and by one broad sweep with the magic wand of voluntary bankruptcy, strike out all his debts, or only object to it to remove as far as I can, this light veil which Lorenzo has attempted to throw around the bankruptcy law, and place it before the community in its true colors. I wish, in the outset, to correct an error on impression which seems to have been made upon the mind of your correspondent Lorenzo, by an article of mine in your paper of the eighth June. He seems to have taken up the idea, from that article, that I had the constitutional right in Congress, to pass the law in question, nothing could be farther from the truth. I said in that article "whether do I deem it necessary for my present purpose to deny that Congress has the constitutional right to pass such a law?" but could that be construed by any one into an admission, on my part, that Congress had the right? I am assuredly not. I have been accustomed to hear such expressions construed differently. It was not my intention, in the article referred to, to enter upon a discussion of the constitutional question; neither did I do it; it was not required by the circumstances under which I then wrote; but as Lorenzo, in reply, more particularly to an article over the signature of "Anti-Bankrupt," has brought that question up directly, I will endeavor to show, (and I think I can do it very clearly) not only that his construction of the constitution is incorrect, but that, notwithstanding the charges against others of unfairness & misrepresentation and his own apparent candor, he too, has been guilty of gross misrepresentation. It is an old maxim, and I think, a very true one, that the suppression of truth is tantamount to an exhibition of falsehood. Let us see, now, if Lorenzo, with all his bravado of honesty and candor, has not rendered himself obnoxious to the charge of duplicity; let us enquire whether he is attempting to expose the faults of others, has not fallen into error, equally great. After referring to that clause in the United States constitution which prohibits the States from passing an *ex post facto* law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, he says "the same clause of the same section is just as plain and express in its prohibition of making any treaty, or coining money, as it is in prohibiting the passage of an *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; the one is as much prohibited as the other; and will it be pretended that all the treaties we have made, all the mints we have established, all the money we have coined, and are daily coining, is "a palpable violation of the constitution?" I do not contend that the clause referred to contains any check, whatever, upon the powers of the general government; and I would ask Lorenzo, if he claims, under the clause referred to, the right in Congress to coin money or make treaties, if he does, (and which the whole tenor of his argument goes to prove) I beg leave, with due deference to his opinion, to differ with him, and contend most strenuously against the doctrine that a prohibition of power from the States is, *ipso facto*, a delegation of that power to the general Government, into which absurd doctrine Lorenzo has fallen when he attempts to show that from this same clause congress derives the power to coin money,

make treaties, &c. Now whether the writer of the article alluded to is ignorant of the delegated powers of the General Government, or whether it be his intention willfully to mislead, is not for me to say, one thing, however, is very clear, that he intends to force upon his readers the idea that it is from this clause that Congress derives the right to coin money, and make treaties; and thus (as it will not be denied by any, that the General Government in coining money and making treaties, is acting in the exercise of a legitimate power) establish the preposterous notion that from this same clause is derived the right to pass *ex post facto* laws and laws impairing the obligation of contracts; and in this he is certainly guilty of misrepresentation; because it is not from that portion of the constitution above referred to that Congress or any branch of the General Government derives the right to coin money or make treaties; but the power is expressly delegated in other portions of that instrument. In the eighth section of the first article of the United States constitution the power to "coin money" is expressly delegated to Congress: Turn to the second section of the second article of that instrument and you will find that the power is there expressly given to the President of the United States "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties." Thus you see that, even Lorenzo, with all his professed honesty and apparent candor, is, to say the least of it, mistaken as to the particular source from whence Congress derives the power to coin money and make treaties: it comes, not by implication, as he would have you understand; but by express delegation; hence you see the glaring absurdity of the idea he would convey, that the General Government has the same power, to pass and enforce an *ex post facto* law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts, that it has to coin money and make treaties. Grant that the law under discussion, (viz the bankruptcy law) is either an *ex post facto* law or a law impairing the obligation of contracts, and, poor a constitutional lawyer as I am, I will engage to prove that it is unconstitutional; and would shrink not to enter the lists even with Lorenzo in the controversy. But he fortifies himself behind what he thinks a much stronger bulwark than this; and I admit there is some apparent plausibility in the position; yet, I think, when it is correctly examined, and the proper tests applied to it, it must fall, with the other, to the ground. The constitution of the United States says "Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws upon the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." After quoting this clause of the constitution, Lorenzo triumphantly asks "can a power be more expressly given?" That the power to pass laws upon the subject of bankruptcies, is given to congress by the constitution, I do not deny, but in granting this I do not thereby admit that Congress had the constitutional right to pass this particular law; and here I wish to be distinctly understood by those who may think proper to read this article: admitting that congress has the right to pass laws upon the subject of bankruptcies, I say that that body transcended its powers in passing the so-called bankruptcy law of 1841. Words are used to express our ideas and they are intended to bear that significance that generally attached to them at the time they are used; we must, therefore, ascertain what was the import or meaning of the term "bankruptcies" when it was adopted into our federal constitution. The word "bankruptcies" is a technical term, and it will not be denied by any, I presume, that when technical terms are used in our constitution, they are to be taken in their technical sense. Blackstone (than whom there is no higher authority,) defines a bankrupt to be "a trader who seizes himself, or does certain other acts, tending to defraud his creditors."

If we are to understand this term in its technical sense, according to Mr. Blackstone's definition, it is applicable only to persons engaged in trade; it was instituted in consequence of the great facility with which that class of persons were enabled to practice frauds upon the community, by closing their business and sending their effects before they could be proceeded against, to judgment, by a regular course of law; these proceedings were, originally, of a criminal character entirely, and the trader, who was guilty of any act of bankruptcy, was proceeded against by indictment or presentment; this course of procedure has, however, long since been abrogated and the civil side of the court been invested with exclusive jurisdiction of the matter; yet the technical meaning of the term has never been changed and through all their various modifications, the laws of all countries, to whose systems of jurisprudence we look for a guide, upon this subject, have embraced persons engaged in some kind of trade and then only. Again: under all laws heretofore in existence, in those countries, upon the subject of bankruptcy, the creditor commenced proceedings against his debtor: what law of what country ever provided for cases of voluntary bankruptcy? What law ever provided that an individual, when he became involved in debt, could, by his own voluntary act and free will, and at his own instance, procure a discharge forever and entirely, from all existing liabilities? None. Was it ever heard of before, that a debtor could force his creditors to take even all he had and discharge him from his indebtedness? Not so: No bankrupt law ever contained any such provisions; but it remained for the wisdom and exalted grand humanity of an American Congress to invent and carry into operation a scheme of indiscriminate, voluntary bankruptcy. If I be correct, either as to the technical meaning of the term "bankruptcies," or its general acceptance at the time it was incorporated into our constitution, the law of 1841 is not a law "upon the subject of bankruptcies," and, consequently, does not come within the provisions of the constitution; first, because it is not confined, in its operation, to persons engaged in trade; and

secondly, because it provides for cases of voluntary bankruptcy.

Having disposed of the constitutional questions involved in the consideration of this law, (whether in a satisfactory manner or not is for others to judge,) I will proceed, now, to notice the remarks of Lorenzo, upon its expediency. If bold assertions be taken for argument, then, indeed, does my former communication "involve a manifest inconsistency;" because Lorenzo says so. To decide the question of consistency between us; I only ask that our communications be carefully read in connection with the law itself. The only reason given to sustain his charge of inconsistency is an idea borrowed from an article, which appeared in the Jacksonville Republican some time since, over the signature of "One of the Poor," that an honest man may pay his debts in an honest way although this so-called bankrupt law gives him the privilege of paying them in a different way; and I believe that every honest, upright man will continue to use his exertions to pay his honest debts notwithstanding the humane provisions of this law; consequently the humane provisions of this law, in its operation, are directed in an improper channel, and those, for whose protection laws have been instituted will reap none of its benefits. I think Lorenzo has permitted the tender feelings of his heart to exercise too much influence over his reason and his judgment; when he has searched in vain for argument and exhausted his ingenuity in endeavoring to fall upon some course of reasoning to sustain his favorite, his researches are suddenly interrupted by the harsh-grating sound of prison doors and clanking chains; his frightened, though very fruitful imagination conjures up to his view the horrid apparition of weeping wives and starving children, which pitiable spectacle strikes, with so masterly a hand, the tender chords of his heart, that he bursts forth in the most exalted strains and pours out his tender sympathy toward the unfortunate and distressed. For his fine imagination and his kind, sympathetic feelings, I give all the praise he could ask, all that is due to such noble properties of so noble a heart; but this will not satisfy the honest demands of those who have furnished Lorenzo and myself and our wives and children with the necessities and comforts of life. Suppose by the voluntary bankruptcy of a number of individuals, an honest, industrious man, with his family, are reduced to abject poverty; you to penury and want; could any honest man look, with feelings of complacency upon their condition and say, with perfect composure "was I did? had I paid him what I honestly owed him that wife and those children might now be happy; instead of their sad, woe-besicken countenances, their faces would be covered with smiles, and joy would beam forth from their every eye: I ask any honest man, who possesses the feelings of a man, could you look upon this and say it is all right? If you could I envy you not your feelings.

Far be it from me to censure, in the slightest degree, those noble feelings of our nature which prompt us to shed a tear of sympathy over the misfortunes of others; but if we permit these kind emotions of the heart to take the reins and guide the car of legislation we will be driven into the whirlpool of disorder and confusion. Why all this flourish of trumpets about dark dungeons, hungry wives and starving children? which lamentable evils find an appropriate remedy only in the humane provisions of this *favorite* bankrupt law. Have not our State laws made ample provisions for the necessities of the unfortunate debtor and his suffering family? Turn to the acts of our own Legislature (whose peculiar province it is to legislate upon this subject) and then ask yourself can humanity require any thing more? The modern shrook, with his long train of Sheriffs, Constables &c. at his heels, is stopped in his works of oppression and the poor, unfortunate debtor permitted to retain, not only a "sufficiency" of provisions to supply the present necessities of himself and family, but also ample means, with which, by his own labor, he may and can provide for their future wants. The imprisonment of an honest man for debt is something unknown to our State laws. It would be occupying too much space in the columns of a newspaper, here to insert the acts of our State Legislature upon this subject; those who are not already acquainted with them, can satisfy themselves by referring to our digest and the pamphlet since published. Why then all this to do about dark, dreary dungeons, weeping mothers and starving children? Why those labored efforts to work upon the sympathies of the conscience? Time, perhaps, will divulge the secret. When the minds of the people are prepared for it, then will we see, entering the list of voluntary bankrupts, many who, treacherous of their popularity, at present fear the indignation of an incensed community.

NO BANKRUPT.

A Protracted meeting will be held at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, near Alexandria, Kenton Co., commencing on the Friday before the 31 Sabbath in July next. A large gathering of the people is expected, and minister brethren are solicited to attend.

A Camp Meeting will be held at the Camp Ground near Alexandria, commencing 18th of August, 1842, at which time there will be held the third Quarterly Conference for the Jacksonville Circuit.

Also a Camp Meeting will be held at the M. F. Camp Ground above White Plains, embracing the first Sabbath in October.

The Talladega Presbytery of the C. Presbyterian Church will convene at Jacksonville, on Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in Sept., at 11 o'clock. Also, a Camp Meeting will be held at the C. Presbyterian camp ground, near White Plains, commencing on the evening of the same day and date.

Songster's Companion, BY REV. D. BRYAN. For Sale at this Office.



POETRY.

HAPPINESS.

By BISHOP HEBER.

One morning in the month of May,
I wandered o'er the hill;
Though nature all around was gay,
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought, the just, the great,
These meager creatures bless,
And yet deny to man's estate
The boon of happiness?

Tell me, yet woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blossomed birds around,
In which of nature's wide domains
Can bliss for man be found?

The birds wide caroled over head,
The breeze around me blew,
And nature's awful chorus said—
No bliss for man she knew.

I questioned love, whose early ray
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid genius say
His light was dimmed by tears.

I questioned friendship: friendship sighed,
And thus her answer gave—
The few whom fortune never tried
Were withered to the grave!

I asked if vice could bliss bestow,
Vice boasted loud and well,
But faded from her withered brow
The borrowed roses fell.

I sought of feeling, if her skill
Could soothe the wounded breast,
And found her morning, faint and still
For other woes distressed!

I questioned virtue! virtue sighed,
No boon could she dispense—
Nor virtue was her name, she died,
But humble penitence.

I questioned death—the grisly shroud
Relaxed his brow severe—
And "I am happiness," he cried,
"If virtue guide thee here."

The following lines are by the accomplished MARY HOWETT, a writer who is far more successful than any other of the poets of the time, in delineating pastoral life.

CHILDREN.

Sporting through the forest wide,
Playing by the water side,
Wandering o'er the heathy fells,
Down within the woodland dells,
All among the mountain wilds,
Dwelteth many a little child!

In the baron's hall of pride,
By the poor man's dull fireside,
'Mid the mighty, 'mid the mean,
Little children may be seen;
Like the flowers that spring up fair,
Bright and countless every where.

In the fair isles of the main,
In the desert's lone domain,
In the savage mountain glen,
'Mid the tribes of swarthy men;
Where'er the sun hath shone,
On a league of peopled ground,
Little children may be found!

Blessings on them—they in me
Move a kindly sympathy;
With their wishes, hopes and fears,
With their laughter and their tears,
With their wonder so intense,
And their small experience!

Little children, not alone
On this wide world are you known;
'Mid its labor and its cares,
'Mid its sufferings and its toils;
Free from sorrow, and from strife,
In the world of love and life,
Where no sinful thing has trod;
In the presence of our God!
Spotless, blameless, glorified,
Little children, ye abide!

Lighting—Two Ministers Struck.—On Sunday, the 3rd inst., a thunderbolt fell upon the church in North Stamford, at the moment the Rev. Mr. Fuller, assisted by Rev. Mr. Buffet, was administering the sacrament to his people. The electric fluid entered the chimney of the building, followed the stove pipe down to the elbow, nearly over the aisle, when the pipe was burst, and both of the Rev. gentlemen were stricken to the floor—no other individuals of the congregation were injured. Mr. Fuller soon recovered from the shock, but it was some time before Mr. Buffet exhibited any signs of life. He is now, however, doing well.

New Haven Palladium.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.—The candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor, ALEXANDER MOUTON, has been elected by a large majority over his Whig opponent, Henry Johnson. In congratulating his readers on this result, the Morning advertiser says—

"The thunder of public opinion, as rung out from democratic Maine, has at last found an echo in Louisiana, while all the intermediate space is filled with its tones. 'The democratic principles on which the American constitution is based, have triumphed for the first time with us. Alexander Mouton, the choice of the people, by an overwhelming vote, will be the first of our Governors who represented those principles. The majority of the Legislature will sustain him in his efforts to correct the errors of our system; and a new and better order of things will soon enable Louisiana to take up the position she ought at all times to occupy."

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Jacksonville, Benton Co. Alabama, which if not taken out by the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead.

Artee James	Haynes C.
Alexander Gust	Hollingsworth Rachel
Adams G. F.	Johnson Wm. L.
Alexander Albert	Johnson Josiah
Allen R. J.	Johnson Lewis D.
Aderhold Abm.	Johnson Wm.
Allen Wm.	Kelly Albert
Bash H. C.	Kelly Sams
Benson Wm.	Little John
Browning James	Loftis Miss Priscilla
Burt John	Lane John
Broyles George	Littin Mr.
Bonds Andrew	Landers Tyre
Boyd O. P.	McNeil Elizabeth
Burt Francis	McGhee F.
Borders John	McLane Wm.
Browning Y. H.	McGhee Amanda
Bush John	McMichael Wm.
Boatman John	Milton Jacob
Baird A. N.	McKemie John
Clemons Sallytheil	Mayfield Philip
Cochran Elijah	Matthews James
Crawford Joseph	Moore A.
Cobler Samuel	McMichael Wm.
Clay James	Miller Ed D.
Curt William	McGinnis Lawson
Camp Tapley	Norman Charles
Cook Wm. H.	Neighbors Thos M.
Chilton R. R.	Neighbors John
Cobb Edmund	Newman & Mayer
Cunningham John	Nichols Jas D.
Chilton W. P. & Co.	Nolen Joseph
Carwith Lititia	O'Dell Wm.
Coffey James E.	Owens David & John
Clark J. R.	Phillips Reuben
Clacksons Anthony	Powell Wm.
Deaton John	Palmer Henry R.
Doyle John	Prather A. J.
Durham Wm.	Quinn E. W.
D Barney	Robinson J. H.
Ellison John	Reid J. T.
Fuller Isaac W.	Remley Ann M.
Fulks Ursula	Roberts Thos
Graham John	Reed Samuel
Green Russel S.	Roberts John
Griffin Benj	Roden Thomas
Garrett T. Gray	Rowland R. D.
Golden H.	Reaves Wm.
George James or Joseph	Swan Harriet
Gray Frederic L.	Stephens S. C.
Griffin Thos	Simms Reuben B.
Gregg Nathan	Smith James
Griffin Horatio	Stent James
Hill Nat	Stell James D.
Holyfield W. P.	Tatum Wm.
Hill Rice	Zeague Joshua
Harris Jesse	Thompson J. H.
Harris Wm.	Treadwell Stephen
Harris Paschal	Vineyard Wm.
Harris George	Venab Rebecca
Hughes J. T. A.	White Samuel
Holcomb Benj	Walker Thos A.
Harris Harren	Wadsworth's Slave Sarah
Harper T. G.	Wade A. P.
Hughes John	Wright Jas. L.
Howell Levi	Wright James
Harris Stephen	Wood John H.
Hudson John H.	Wood J. H. II
Hollingsworth Miss	Walker D. H.
H B	Woe Augustus
Hollingsworth Benj	
E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.	
July 6, 1842.—31.	

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE Undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken the charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square, and lately occupied by John Ramey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

Wm. C. KELLY.

Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—11.

Law Notice.

WM. H. ESTILL, will continue to practice Law in the several courts held in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, (excepting the Chancery Court at Jacksonville.) His office is on the south east side of the square in the second story of S. P. Hudson & Co's Store house, where he may at all times be consulted, unless when absent on business.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. May 10, 1842.—11.

E. G. EARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located permanently at JACKSONVILLE, Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. June 22, 1842.—11.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY, OFFERS his services as Counselor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit. Office in Lebanon, DeKalb Co. Ala. Dec. 5, 1841.—11.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. McCAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, will practice Law in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 1, 1842.—3m.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, June 23rd 1842.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the Estate of Ezekiah Palmer, deceased, having reported himself ready for a final settlement of said estate, and filed his vouchers for allowance—it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville on Friday the 5th day of August next, to show cause, if any they can, why the said settlement should not be made according to the said accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy from the Administrator.

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

June 22, 1842.—11.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Gilbert Oneal, dec. having on the 1st day of April, 1842, been by the Orphans Court of Cherokee County, granted to the undersigned, these are therefore to notify all persons having demands against said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Adm.

May 30, 1841.—6t.—\$3 50.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

New Spring & Summer GOODS.

Very Low for CASH.

THE Subscribers are just receiving from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, comprising almost every article usually required for the market.

Having determined to REDUCE the prices of our goods, to the CASH STANDARD, we will offer great inducements to all who wish to pay cash for Goods to purchase of us.

Also those who will pay us punctually at the end of the year will be accommodated with Goods at the lowest prices.

We respectfully solicit all of our friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that our Goods and prices will suit.

S. P. HUDSON & CO.

April 27, 1842.—4t.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Gilbert Oneal, dec. having on the 1st day of April, 1842, been by the Orphans Court of Cherokee County, granted to the undersigned, these are therefore to notify all persons having demands against said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Adm.

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S. P. HUDSON & CO.

April 27, 1842.—4t.

The State of Alabama.

St. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, June 20th, 1842.

THIS day came into court George Hollaway, the Executor of Wm. Hollaway, deceased, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the second Monday in August next be set apart for final settlement of said Estate.

It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper printed in the State for four weeks, successively, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at the court house in the Town of Ashville on the second Monday in August next and then to show cause if any they have why final settlement of said Estate should not then be made.

Copy—Tos.

JOSEPH W. HOOPER, Ck.

June 6, 1842.—11—\$5

BOOK-BINDING.

The subscriber continues prepared to execute all orders in the above business in a substantial and neat manner. Terms moderate. Newspapers bound to order.

Orders from a distance addressed to the undersigned, or to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Republican office, will be promptly attended to.

Jan. 25, 1842. JOHN SLEAVEN.

DELIVERY BONDS

For Sheriffs and Constables.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, May 6th, 1842.

THIS day came James A. Moore and filed his petition, setting forth that James Wood, now deceased, in his lifetime sold to him the following described lands, to-wit: Fraction No. 6, fractional township No. 15, Range 7, containing 38 1/4-160 acres, also the east half of the S. E. fourth of section No. 6, township No. 15, Range 9 east, containing 30 acres; that the said James Wood executed his bond for titles to be made when the purchase money should be paid, which said bond bears date the 21st Nov'r, 1836: the petition further sets forth, that the purchase money was paid to the said James Wood in his lifetime, after which the said James Wood died, not having made titles, leaving Benjamin Selman his Executor, and prays that the said Executor be compelled to execute titles to the petitioner according to the bond of his testator.

It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, requiring Benjamin Selman, Executor of the last will and testament of James Wood, deceased, and all other persons interested therein to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County on Friday the fifth day of August next, to show cause, if any they can, why a decree of this court should not be made compelling the said Benjamin Selman, Executor as aforesaid, to execute titles in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.

A true copy from the Minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

May 11, 1842.—m3m.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, May 6th, 1842.

THIS day came James A. Moore and filed his petition, setting forth that James Wood, now deceased, in his lifetime sold to him the following described lands, to-wit: Fraction No. 6, fractional township No. 15, Range 7, containing 38 1/4-160 acres, also the east half of the S. E. fourth of section No. 6, township No. 15, Range 9 east, containing 30 acres; that the said James Wood executed his bond for titles to be made when the purchase money should be paid, which said bond bears date the 21st Nov'r, 1836: the petition further sets forth, that the purchase money was paid to the said James Wood in his lifetime, after which the said James Wood died, not having made titles, leaving Benjamin Selman his Executor, and prays that the said Executor be compelled to execute titles to the petitioner according to the bond of his testator.

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State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, May 6th, 1842.

File Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1842.

Whole No. 291

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS, TO AND FROM JACKSONVILLE.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Tuesdays, 6 P. M.	Mondays, 6 A. M.
Thursdays " "	Wednesdays " "
Saturdays " "	Fridays " "

TALLADEGA.	HUNTSVILLE.
Tuesdays 5 P. M.	Mondays 4 A. M.
Thursdays " "	Wednesdays " "
Saturdays " "	Fridays " "

M'DONALD.	CLEVELAND, TENN.
Sundays 7 P. M.	Mondays 5 A. M.
Thursdays " "	Fridays " "
Thursdays 6 P. M.	Wednesdays 6 A. M.

Mails closed at 8 P. M., by which time letters intended to go out in the morning should be deposited in the office.
E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

Miscellaneous.
GO NOT YET.
Go not yet, oh! go not yet,
Linger but a moment more—
Something that I now forget
Would I murmur o'er:
Something I have treasured long—
Strange, that I should still forget—
Yet it trembles on my tongue:
Go not yet—go not yet.

But a moment more remain;
Why would'st thou, beloved one, thus
Break so soon the sweetest chain
Life has wove for us?
Many a word I still would say,
Many a word I now forget;
Linger then awhile, I pray,
Go not yet—go not yet.

Sever'd once our tears were vain
Broken moments to restore,
Neither thou nor I again,
Should behold them more:
These are ours, and while they bless,
It were worth a long regret,
Did we, parting, make them less—
Go not yet—go not yet.

SONG.
Air—Oft in the Still Night.
Oft when the heart is sad,
And sorrow's clouds hang o'er us,
Sweet smiles will make us glad,
Of fairy eyes before us.
The moving cheeks of early years,
The joy that eve is waking,
From glowing eyes that sympathize,
Preserve the heart from breaking,
Thus when the heart is sad, &c.

When friendship breathes its words,
That calms the brow of sadness,
And mirth awakes the chords,
Of merry social gladness,
We feel that life, with all its strife,
Has an elysium even.
When bliss would seem to be no dream
To cease, oh never, never!
Thus when the heart is sad, &c.

A late English paper, in an article on the subject of British Naval preparations for war says—

The determination of France to build seventy-three frigates above the size of those in the British navy, has given our government great concern, as the country is not in a state to build an equal number of the same class to cope with them. Accordingly, the Admiralty assembled the master shipwrights at Woolwich Dock-yard, and formed a committee of the royal builders to devise the best means to protect our line of battle ships from the certain destruction which our enemies intended by their formidable preparations to visit them with. All the large ships building at the royal dock-yards were stopped proceeding with for some time—the Albion, Aboukir, Exmouth, Princess Royal, Hannibal & Victoria—until a plan should be determined upon to make them adequate to repulse the steamships of the French and American navies. It has therefore been determined upon to fortify their bows and sterns with 65 lb. guns, to keep them at a respectable distance, and which will enable our large class ships to approach the harbors & towns on the coast of America or France and destroy them at pleasure, without the power of our enemies' battery cannon being able to injure them, as our ships will be able to keep out of their reach.

Our steamships are all to be fitted forth with long 68 lb. guns, and the experi-

ments going forward at Woolwich are intended to make them impregnable in running the harbors of brother Jonathan and those of our friends on the opposite side of the English channel. Sir Robert Peel's government are quite alive to the necessity of preserving our sovereignty of the sea, and are determined not to give America, France, or our subtle enemy Russia, any chance of gaining the ascendancy on that element of which we have so long been the mistress. England has nothing to fear from them; they were all openly, as they are secretly combined against us. We will beat them, as we have before done, over and over again.—John Bull.

A STEAMBOAT ABOVE THE COOSA FALLS.

We notice from an article contained in a late Georgia (Macon) Messenger, that a Steamboat was launched at Rome on the 20th inst. to ply between that place and the head of the Falls, some fifty or sixty miles distant from this place. We wish the enterprising company much success, and trust that speedy measures may be taken to open a communication by which the products of fertile northwestern Georgia may be placed in our midst.

Wetumpka Times
Important improvement in the structure of Steam Boats.—The National Intelligencer of the 6th says.

The Steamer Union, now completing at the Navy yard, under the direction of Lieut. W. W. Hunter, of the Navy, seems destined to work a great change upon our waters. The construction of her hull, as well as the application of her power, is entirely new, and is originating with Lieut. Hunter.

Her entire machinery, which is very simple and beautiful, is placed below the water line; and it is proposed, should the building of another vessel be authorized to place the cylinder immediately above the keelson. This vessel cannot be viewed as an experiment, since the small boat first built by Lieut. H. in which he performed a passage from the Chesapeake in the Northern Lakes, is at this moment running successfully as a packet.

As a vessel of war, the Union appears to possess advantages over any vessel hitherto constructed, and as a tug or freight vessel, her advantages are most manifest.—We therefore predict for her such general approbation, that steamers of a different construction will soon be unknown in our waters.

The Cities.—The Savannah Georgian has the following interesting notice of the changes which have occurred in the population of the principal cities of the Union within the last fifty years:

In 1790, when the first census was taken, Philadelphia was the largest city in America, its population being over 42,000, while New York had but 33,030—Boston was then larger than Charleston, and Charleston S. C. larger than Baltimore, the latter city then having but 13,000.

In 1800, Philadelphia was even more in advance of New York than ten years before, having now a population of over 70,000; and New York only 60,000. Baltimore had nearly double her census; and was now a larger place than Boston or Charleston, having a population of 26,614.

In 1810, Philadelphia was ahead of New York by only about 200 inhabitants, the former numbering 93,634 persons, the latter 93,373. New York, however, had increased thirty-six thousand. Baltimore had increased 23,000, Boston 7,000, Charleston 6,000. The population of New Orleans was only 17,000, and of Cincinnati only 2,500.

In 1820, New York had over-reached Philadelphia by more than 15,000 inhabitants. Philadelphia had increased only about 11,000, while New York had progressed over 27,000 and returned a census of 123,706. Baltimore had increased 16,000, Boston 11,000, New Orleans 10,000, Cincinnati 7,000, while Charleston had decreased over 200.

In 1830, New York showed an increase of nearly 80,000, having a population of 202,000. Philadelphia had increased 59,000, and exhibited a census of 167,000; Baltimore had increased 18,000, and now numbered over 80,000; Boston had increased 18,000, and returned a census of over 61,000; Charleston had increased nearly 6,000 and had a population of over 30,000; New Orleans had increased 19,000 and showed over 46,000 inhabitants, and Cincinnati had increased over 16,000 & now numbered about 25,000.

At the late census these cities stood thus:

Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	312,710	109,701
Philadelphia	228,691	61,573
Baltimore	102,318	21,698
New Orleans	102,193	56,000
Boston	93,323	32,000
Cincinnati	46,338	21,507
Charleston	29,261	1,028

Philadelphia, which was the most populous city in 1790, now ranks the second; New York, which then ranked second, now stands first; Baltimore, which then stood fifth, is now the third city; New Orleans, which twenty years after, had only a population of 17,000, and was but the sixth city in point of size, is now the 4th; Boston, then the third, is now the fifth; Charleston, then the 4th, is now the 9th, while Cincinnati

then altogether unsettled, now ranks as the 6th city in the Union.

These statistics show singular changes and astonishing progress. One city, in fifty years, increasing nearly 280,000, and another city in the same time increasing but little over 12,000; while a spot in the western wilderness, then untenanted, save by a log cabin, and worth on sale, about forty dollars, now contains a larger population by several thousands, than inhabited at that time any city in the Union. He who lives 50 years hence, shall see far greater changes; and even then our country will be comparatively speaking, but in the morning of her days. Greece had been settled a thousand years before its golden age; and England had passed through the revolution of ten centuries, from the mission of St. Augustine in 590, to the Augustan era of English learning in the age of Queen Elizabeth.

The Humbugged States.—A few of the States have made provision by law, for receiving the dividends of the land revenue on the 1st day of July inst.; and as the day is passed by, we may look hourly for their receivers general to arrive in the metropolis of the Union, prepared with secure conveyances to transport their precious loads to their State treasuries. These States, and their receivers general, are all humbugged. There is no money here for them and there will be none. We have shown heretofore that the sum total for distribution, on the miserable pittance of \$150,000; the dividend of which to the States would be a disgrace to a beggar's wallet. But even that is not here. The wants of the government have consumed it; the attempt to borrow it in New York has failed; the present rate of the tariff will not produce it; and the agent to borrow it in Europe has not yet reached his point of designation.

The States, then, which have been so soft enough to make provision by law to receive their dividends, are humbugged! They are made ridiculous. Their agents come here for money, and they go back with a flea in the ear. They are fooled. If it had been the first of April, instead of the first day of July, the joke would not have been so unseasonable. As it is, we take it that the 1st of July must supersede the 1st of April in the grand calendar of party humbuggery.
Washington Globe.

The trifling of the Frankfurt (German) theatre fell in during the performance, which was for the benefit of the Hamburg sufferers. The house was filled to overflowing, the reigning Grand Duke of Rausse Schleitz and his family being present.

After a discharge of musketry in the piece, a noise of cracking of timber was heard, and the ceiling fell down upon the pit, with a terrible crash. The majority of the audience in this part of the house made their escape, but many were buried under the ruins. When these were removed, which was done with all possible promptitude, with the assistance of the soldiery, twenty-nine persons were found dead, and eighty-seven more or less seriously injured. The grand ducal family, and all the persons who were in the boxes and galleries, escaped unhurt. The theatre was the Grand Duke's riding-house, and had been filled up for the occasion. M. Khristen, the architect, has been arrested, and will be subjected to a legal prosecution.

THE SUFFERERS IN THE EDNA.—The latest dates from St. Louis state that forty-four of the unfortunate persons who were scalded by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Edna had died, and that seventeen others remained in the hospital, for whose recovery strong hopes were entertained.

COUNSEL.—It is not (says James) through the ear alone, nor by the written words addressed to the eye, neither by the tale, nor the fable, nor the moral, that man's heart may receive instruction, if he will but take it. There is not—I say again, there is not a sight, there is not a sound, from the flower in the valley to the cloud-covered peak of the mountain—from the sound of the lark to the thunder of the storm, which does not speak to the heart of man sweet counsel, and wisdom without end, sinking softly, calmly, almost imperceptibly, into the mind.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the St. John's New Brunswick that on the afternoon of Sunday July 3, a small skiff boat, containing eighteen persons, emigrants, who had arrived in that harbor in the brig Silksworth, Captain Mel drum, was upset under the following circumstances: The steam-ferry-boat which was crossing to Carleton coming in their track, those in the boat became alarmed, and, in the confusion that ensued, capsized the boat. Boats put off from the shore, and 13 were rescued, while 5 sank to rise no more.

ANOTHER SIMILAR ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, a party of 6 persons, (three young ladies and three gentlemen,) started up the East river from N. York in a row-boat. Having proceeded up as far as the foot of Houston street, being about fifty yards from shore, they saw one of the Williamsburg ferry-boats, the Newton, within twenty yards of them. The tide at the time was setting hard up the river, and they found it impossible to get out of the way of the boat, as it was coming

directly on them. They hailed the ferry-boat, but before it was stopped it came in collision with the row-boat, upset it, and the three females were drowned; the men were saved—one of them clung to the ferry-boat, and the other two to the row-boat.

The Lockport Courier states that on Monday, the 4th, as two men, named Meekin and Brewster, were engaged in firing a howitzer in that village, the piece was accidentally discharged before they were ready. Meekin was killed on the spot, being horribly mutilated; and Brewster had both arms blown off below the elbow, his eyes nearly blown out, and was otherwise injured. His arms have since been amputated near the shoulder; his sufferings are very great, and his recovery is extremely doubtful. Meekin has a wife and several children at the poor-house, and he was taken there and buried at the expense of the county. Brewster has also a wife and several children grown up. Both the unfortunate men had been drinking freely of intoxicating drinks.

COMING THE PLATE.—We see it stated, on pretty good newspaper authority, that in Philadelphia "it is not rare to see gold and silver goblets, and sundry other silver plate, taken from the sideboard to the mint, and thence to the owner's pockets, in the shape of substantial money. We like that little paragraph very well, notwithstanding it evinces something like distress among those hitherto exempt from its visitations, many of whom are doubtless the innocent victims of a system controlled by heartless speculation. But we like the paragraph, for that admits what has often been substantially denied—if not, indeed, denied in terms—that silver coin is "substantial money."
Balt. Sun.

From the Coos County, (Maine) Democrat.
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ARISTOCRACY.—The world is full of hypocrisy. Crimes of the most revolting nature are masked with good intentions. Intolerance struts among men, with sanctified visage. Usury belongs to the church. Fraud gives large sums in charity. Perfidy lays its hand upon its heart and talks of conscience. Superstition lavishes its contributions to enlighten the heathen. Wolves in human shape wear an abundance of wool upon their backs, and imitate all the innocence of the flock they are thirsting to devour. Aristocrats are smitten with a fervent love for the people.

In these uncertain times, when so much had coin passes current, the people need some test, by which the difference between the false and the true may be detected. In politics the test is always ready. The social aristocrat is a political aristocrat, whatever pretensions he may choose to make to the contrary.

If the people wish to try the sincerity of any prominent man, whose attachment to their interests they may have cause to distrust, let them test him by this rule. If he has the feelings and the conduct of an aristocrat in his private relations, though he may talk of democracy from morning till night, he has no democracy in his heart.

No true democrat will manifest more respect for the opinions of the rich than he is willing to for the opinions of the poor.

No true democrat will talk about the "common people, or urge against any man that he is nothing but a "common farmer" or an "ordinary mechanic."

No true democrat will spurn the same man in poverty, whom he would receive with open arms in wealth.

No true democrat will withhold from the sons and daughters of the working people, those civilities which he extends to the families of the rich.

No true democrat will countenance any other distinctions in society, than those of mind and character.

No true democrat will despise a fellow being for the inferior quality of his coat, or out the acquaintance of a family because it cannot afford to keep pace with all the fashionable extravagances of the times.

No true democrat will threaten his vengeance upon those who will not truckle to his dictation.

No true democrat will, under any circumstance, attempt to deprive any man of his rights on account of his religious belief.

No true democrat will defraud the poor out of the present subsistence—take the bread from the mouths of the widow and the orphan, & the shelter from their heads—to gain the means of eclipsing his neighbors in paltry show and outside splendor.

No true democrat will scorn that the poor man has a heart, which soon may wound and insults depress.

The man who does these things, or any of them, has the leprosy of aristocracy upon him. He may be true till his truth is tried. He may stand by the people till it is his interest to betray them. But his democracy is built upon the sand, and when the winds blow and the rains beat, it will fall. It may remain erect in fair weather, but it cannot resist a storm.

"Lazy rich girls make rich men poor, and industrious poor girls make poor men rich."

The Hindoos have a beautiful maxim—
"Never strike the wife of thy bosom, even when a b. isson."

Sensation.—Innumerable facts serve to convince us that the mind cannot well attend to two or more sensations at the same time.

"Hold your tongue, said the Frenchman you talk so that I cannot taste my meat." The Frenchman was right; for attention to sound is not less necessary to full perception than a healthful state of the organs of sense.

Noel Fishing.—On Thursday afternoon, just before a heavy thunder squall came up, great quantities of fish of the trout species, were observed at Exchange wharf, rushing in shoals through the space between the ship Medora, and the dock, and the negroes caught numbers of them with their hands. Yesterday afternoon the fish again made their appearance, and several negroes stationed themselves on the fenders of the ship, hanging just above the surface of the water, and with shrimp nets, baskets, &c., commenced tumbling out the fish in great numbers some of them of large size, being from 9 to 16 inches in length. There was probably 100 fine fish caught in this manner, in the course of an hour or two. What can have caused these inhabitants of the deep to be thus reckless of their safety is more than we can divine. We have not heard of their being seen at any of the other wharves, which makes the circumstance appear more singular.

Charleston Courier.

Hawkinsville Bank.—The Bills of this Institution, have within a few days past, very materially improved in value. They are now redeemed at the Agency in this place, in Central B. Bills, and are taken generally by our Merchants in payment of debts and for goods. They are in reality worth more than Central Bank bills, for the Directors have made an arrangement to resume business in the fall, upon the same basis as the other banks—so that if we should have a circulation redeemable in specie, the Hawkinsville Bank will be prepared to resume on the same terms with the most favored Institutions.—These facts are obtained from an authentic source, and may be relied on.—*Macon Mess.*

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

In my last, I stated to you that Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, was addressing the House on the subject of the Tariff. He concluded, after the expiration of his hour, apparently unconscious of the time he had been speaking, until reminded of the fact by the Chairman. There is but one opinion here as to his effort. The friends and adversaries of the Tariff all agree, that it was the most practical, as well as the most masterly speech, that has been delivered in favor of Free Trade, on the floor of Congress.

In the Senate, late on yesterday, an unexpected debate arose in regard to our relations with Mexico. It seems that we are on the eve of difficulties with that nation, with no notice of her hostile intention previously given. The appeal which she has made to the civilized world against this Government, for permitting troops from the valley of the Mississippi to march to the relief of the Texans, is viewed with but little concern here. It is the belief of some, that Great Britain has been encouraging the authorities of Mexico to widen the breach between the two governments, and that this late manifesto is one of the results of the scheme. If this be the fact, the matter may terminate more seriously than is now apprehended. It is to be hoped that Great Britain is too wise to involve herself in such an "entangling alliance."

The tariff bill, at 11 o'clock on to-day, was taken out of Committee of the Whole, and is undergoing amendments by the House. The friends of protection have the game in their own hands, and if the bill should pass the Senate as it will leave the House, the only reliance left will be in the firmness of the President. If the Distribution feature is permitted to remain, the President will veto the bill, but I think the object of the Whigs now is, to place the duties so high, that even if they should lose the Distribution still they expect to make it up by the imposition of high rates far above the objects of revenue.

In the Senate, an effort was made to pay the heirs of the traitor Hull, for the surrender of the Michigan territory and the army under his command to the British forces. Upon this question an exciting debate occurred in which most of the senators took part. Mr. Calhoun was exceedingly severe and pointed towards the committee who reported in favor of the allowance. He told the Senate that it was the same committee which refused to pay General Jackson his thousand dollars and that while Gen. Jackson had defended the honor of the country, and protected its "beauty and its booty" from hostile invasion, General Hull had disgraced the American arms and had been sentenced to be shot for cowardice. The Federal Senators cowered under the remarks of Mr. Calhoun, and the bill was laid upon the table.

I do not believe that Congress will adjourn before the 1st of September.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

It has been well said of Mr. Adams, that he is the most remarkable man of the age. At one moment he is heard in the House

reminding the living of the vanity of all human pursuits, and pronouncing the most pathetic addresses on the memory of the virtuous dead; while in the next breath, he is seen hurling the thunderbolt of his fury against those who, in any manner, doubt the correctness of his views on any given question.

Age seems to have had no effect on his temper, and at times he loses all self-possession and becomes intolerable.

On to-day he was much offended with his colleague, (Mr. Cushing,) because of his opposition to his (Mr. Adams') motion, to take up for investigation our relations with Mexico and Texas.

The Tariff still goes bravely on, but against us. The Representatives from the South have resisted encroachment after encroachment on our vital interests, until resistance has become useless. On Saturday next, it is thought that the bill will pass the House, and be sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

Mr. Tallmadge has not been able to resuscitate his Exchequer bill. It has been consigned to "the tomb of the Capulets," and is likely to sleep out this Congress.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.
The Senate has again been considering the controversy between the United States and Mexico. After some argument from Messrs. Preston, Allen, Crittenden, and Sevier, all the documents, with the message of the President, were referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

The same body rejected a claim of the heirs of Hall, amounting to ten thousand dollars, for an invention of some twenty-five years standing, making some improvement in the construction of military weapons, and for which Mr. Hall, in his lifetime received twenty thousand dollars. These "heirs of dead men" are becoming extremely troublesome, Mr. Archer, of Virginia, who is "rather latitudinarian in his political views," always reports in their favor.

The House is still engaged in discussing the Tariff, and, in some instances, the majority have gone to such excesses, the more moderate friends of the measure have taken alarm, and are somewhat willing to recede. The article of Iron is now under consideration, and the contest in regard to it has been with the advocates of protection.

It is now confidently believed by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, that, if a candidate, he will obtain, in the next Presidential election, the vote of every Southern State, and that in Maine and New Hampshire his strength is beyond dispute. Various letters have also been received from Ohio, indicative of his rising popularity in the West. Mr. Buchanan prefers him to Mr. Van Buren, and if Mr. Wright can be placed with him on the ticket for the Vice Presidency, his success in New York is considered certain.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 16.
The Big Tariff bill passed the House on this evening, under the application of the previous question. The vote was much closer than was anticipated, being for the bill 116, against it 112. There were four Whigs and eight Democrats absent. Had all the members been present, there would have been 122 in favor of the measure, and 120 against it.

The inquiry now is, what will the Senate do? Will it pass the bill as it comes from the House, with the Distribution feature thereto attached, or will it strike out that provision, in order to meet the views of the Executive?

The plan is to embarrass the Executive—to make him a second time exercise the veto power on the same question, raise a clamor about it, that his action may inure to the benefit of Mr. Clay. The President well understands this, and it forced to do so, will again interpose the shield of the Constitution in defence of the rights of the people.

The bill, as passed by the House, is a clear & manifest violation of the compromise act. It renders null that great bond of peace and security, making the present rate of duties more than double 20 per cent. It also repeals in toto the conditional clause of the Distribution act, which declared that distribution should cease, whenever duties rose above 20 per cent. Again, in the language of another, "all the discriminations of the bill are against the poor man and in favor of the wealthy. It does not tax the luxuries of the rich, but places its minimums on the hats, the shoes, the blankets of the poor; upon the salt and cotton fabrics."

If the bill should ever go into effect, in its present form, its antagonist will be the smuggler. The inevitable consequence of such legislation is to bring about frauds on the revenue. Silks, laces, cloths of the finer qualities, will find their way into the country free of duty. Looking to this view of the subject, Mr. Lewis, in his speech, told Mr. Gillmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, "that, if not intended, his bill was admirably framed to build up Buffalo, by making it the grand emporium of smuggling, to the detriment of New York."

We have, of late, had so many rumors about our negotiations with the British Government, that but little reliance is to be placed on them. It is said, that the authorities of the two governments have agreed on the basis of settlement, and that the Commissioners of Maine now have the whole subject under consideration. Their deter-

mination will be known in a few days, and if favorable, the matter will shortly be placed before the Senate for ratification.

The tariff having passed the House, we may look out for Bots' impeachment of the President, and with it will increase Mr. Tyler's popularity. Another veto will add to his political prospects, and an attempt to impeach him would place his re-election beyond question.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Mr. Benton has just concluded a very learned speech against the Bankrupt law. He asked leave of the Senate to bring in a bill for its repeal. The vote stood 21 for his motion and 21 against it, so the motion was lost. The probability is that the law will be repealed at the next session, when a bare majority will be sufficient for the purpose.

The House has passed, with some amendments, the bill providing for "the armed occupation of Florida." The President is understood to be favorable to the project.

The recent accounts from Louisiana have seriously affected the Whigs. When the first intelligence from New Orleans reached them, they rejoiced to think that they had carried the State. But when the news came from the Parish, and it was ascertained that Mouton was Governor, Dawson re-elected to Congress, Moore beaten, and that a majority of the Legislature was likely to be Democratic, their notes of triumph were suddenly changed into those of lamentation. They now see that their days are numbered.

Had the result in Louisiana been known here before the passage of the tariff bill in the House, it never would have passed that body. Many who voted for it now freely declare, that they sustained the bill with the greatest reluctance, and but for a desire to preserve the integrity of the Whig party, they would ever have been found in the ranks of the opposition.

Mr. Cost Johnson made another attempt, to-day, to consider his Assumption resolution but failed. In fact, the Whigs have determined, in caucus, that the country is not yet prepared to receive the plan.

A few more letters will close my correspondence.

MONTGOMERY.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1842

As many persons are anxious to preserve a copy of the election returns for future reference, we have again inserted them in this paper, believing that the small space occupied could not be better filled. We have also added returns from other counties so far as received, and may perhaps be enabled in our next to publish an entire list of the names of members elected throughout the State.

We acknowledge the receipt, and tender our thanks to the Hon. R. Chapman, for some valuable Congressional Documents, relative to the articles and rate of duties imposed by the various tariff laws, heretofore passed.

JACKSONVILLE, AUG. 8, 1842.

Mr. Editor:

The object of this article is less to enforce the claims of temperance, than to combat a prejudice which prevails to a lamentable extent in our community, and the existence of which is greatly detrimental to the cause; to-wit: that the temperance pledge is an inconvenient circumscription of the liberties of those who sign it. Will any one pretend that the liberty of taking arsenic, or other poisonous drug, the liberty of blowing our brains out with a gun or pistol, when we become dissatisfied with the world, or of taking the life entrusted to our keeping by the God of nature, by any other means whatever? Are there any who esteem these privileges too valuable to be relinquished? If there be such men, it is difficult to conclude that they are members of any Christian church, or believers in the revealed word of God; for suicide is a sin against the natural and written laws of God, and no man can claim that as a right which is violative of these laws. It is not more absurd to attempt to justify suicide by the means specified, than to contend that a man has the right to indulge his appetite in excess, the consequence of which is death, whether these indulgences be the bowl, or the table; all are alike violations of the laws of nature. That intemperance does produce physical ruin, is a fact that needs not to be fortified with argument. The tender sensibilities of some may be startled, when drunkenness is stigmatized as a species of suicide,—it is nevertheless true,—then does it not follow, that this clamor about trenching upon natural rights is wholly imaginary; a chimera that only finds an existence in the brain of those, who for want of other objection, oppose the benevolent and humane efforts of the friends of temperance. If not, why have not the various denominations of the Christian church been assailed on the same ground? are they not vulnerable to the same charge? Not only do they profess drunkenness, but every other sin, and are in the front ranks of the opponents of temperance, to single out these institutions as the victims on which to wreak their vengeance, is but one, and a very humbug, of the various institutions whose interests the suppression of vice, and the promotion of virtue.

It may be argued by those opposed to temperance societies, that as Christianity does not tolerate drunkenness, there exists no necessity for them. Notwithstanding the scriptures condemn, and the churches forbid intemperance, the doctrine of total abstinence has not been incorporated as a tenet in the faith of any sect; therefore the necessity for total abstinence societies—yes,

total abstinence is the only means by which this curse to humanity can be eradicated. It is delusive to indulge the remotest hope of ever accomplishing this great reform by any other means. Will any one pretend that men can drink, and not get drunk? I would not be understood to say that all who drink get drunk, but I do say that if all men did not drink no man would get drunk.

With these views of the subject, is it not astonishing that there should be an individual, who feels interested in the welfare of his fellow men, to raise an opposing voice to an institution the object of which is to redeem his race from the greatest evil to which frail humanity has been subjected? Rather is it not matter of greater marvel, that there should be any who do not unite in zealous support. The present must be regarded a most auspicious period for the advancement of the great work so nobly begun. Within the lapse of months—not years, names by thousands—hundreds of thousands, have been enrolled in our own country, until there is scarcely a town or hamlet, whose mothers, wives, and children have not been gladdened by the effects of this humane work—in which may not be found some man of brilliant parts, whose talent, the hope of friends, and admiration of the world, had sunk and gone down at the shrine of Bacchus, that is now reclaimed to himself, his family and country, and still its march is onward; like the star of old which directed the benighted Jews to the manger in which slept the Babe of Bethlehem, it rose in the east, its first pale beam gleamed faintly along the sky of the Green Isle, the harbinger of deliverance to a people who had long groaned under the tyrant's yoke, thence shot in streams of sparkling light athwart the mighty deep, till now poised in mid-heaven, its beams irradiate the great western world.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

From the Wetumpka Argus.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Editor:

This all important question has been taken up by both parties. The Whigs are determined to have Mr. Clay, (and nothing but clay.)

The Democrats, it seems, are to refer their selection to a Convention. In the mean time however, the different presses are expressing their several preferences for different individuals, to fill that elevated office. Now, as far as the mere expression of their opinions and choice of any one man they perhaps are not wrong. But when they begin to compare and contrast the merits of the supposed aspirants and state objections, they are, in my opinion, going too far, and may seriously injure the cause which they profess to advocate. For instance the Flag of the Union has been broken ground against Mr. Calhoun and in favor of Mr. Buchanan. I do not object to the Flag's preference of the latter gentleman, but I deny the validity of the objections urged against Mr. Calhoun—they are ill-timed and calculated to divide the Party, when on the success of our principles so essentially depends unanimity and concert of action. Mr. Calhoun may have erred at times. (For to err is human.) He no doubt did err in admitting for a moment the principle of protection in any shape or form, (save purely accidental;) and perhaps he erred in voting for the U. S. Bank in 1816. But look at the times and circumstances and say is he not excusable. If the Flag prefers Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, well and good; but let it not rake up stale and unwarrantable charges against another, and attempt to arouse dormant prejudices against him for an honest difference and expression of opinion.

If Mr. Calhoun possesses the requisite qualifications, (which none doubt)—if his prospects are considered fair, and if the convention thinks proper, let him be nominated. If on the other hand, Mr. Buchanan is preferred, let it be so, (but not for the Flag.) I will support him, believing however, in Mr. C's superior qualifications & experience. My own preference would be for Mr. C. to be nominated for the Presidency and Mr. Buchanan for the Vice Presidency; believing that such a ticket would combine more talent and strength than any that could be selected. Nor do I think it any disparagement to Mr. Buchanan to be placed second to one who is acknowledged by all parties to have no superior (and but few equals) in this or any other country in experience and general information.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT IN PRINCIPLE. P. S. Since writing the above I have seen an editorial from the "Globe" on this same subject, in which he handles the *sun-fry* (who would divide our party) pretty roughly, and very justly. Indeed, it is necessary (if possible) to check this disposition for all that the Whigs desire will be accomplished if they can revive dissensions in the ranks of the Democratic party. Defeat them in this and they will be flat. Harmony among ourselves will ensure the success of our party.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

There is nothing so fascinating as a National Debt. It is so convenient a substitute for taxation; so compendious a method of obtaining the means of national pride or gratification. The first step is so easy, and the progress so smooth and seductive. But the dreadful day of reckoning comes sooner than is expected. You go to bed drunk, and you get up ruined. The debts of all Europe are of comparatively modern origin, and yet the great object and skill of the governments now throughout the civilized world, is to raise the wind to pay the interest. Mr. Smithson, to whom this country is indebted for so magnificent a bequest, who was given to political as well as scientific speculation, observes that modern Government resembles a cider press, being a contrivance to squeeze as much as possible out of the people. Hard cider was, therefore an appropriate device for that party, which divides its love between bank & debt, and has already given us a "pretty considerable" dose of the latter. Its cider is hard

indeed. To show how rapid is the fatal accumulation of a National debt, we give the following brief history of the rise and progress, but not decline, of that of England.

The National Debt of England commenced in the reign of William III, 1692, with an act Parliament, imposing "Certain Duties upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for securing certain Recompenses and Advantages in the said act mentioned, (the act chartering the Bank of England,) to 'such persons as shall voluntarily advance the sum of ten hundred thousand pounds towards carrying on the War against France.' These are the very words, and fatal words they were to England. Thus, three great calamities were linked together—War, Bank and Debt.

When Queen ANNE (who succeeded WILLIAM) came to the throne, which was in 1701, the debt was already £16,301,702.

When GEORGE I came to the throne in 1714, it was £54,145,363.

When GEORGE II came to the throne, in 1727, it was £52,092,235.

When GEORGE III came to the throne, in 1760, it was £40,632,841.

After the American war, in 1784, it was £257,213,043.

In 1800 it was £579,931,447.

In 1810 it was £311,598,082.

And now it is not far short of £1,000,000,000.

Or in dollars considerably more than FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS.

MOBILE MONEY.—A panic in relation to the issues of the Mobile Br. Bank has suddenly pervaded this community, and it is generally refused by the merchants of this place. If there can be any good reason for this sudden depreciation, we have not been able to discover it. Mobile money has heretofore been taken in all business transactions and without a development of some new cause of depreciation there is no good reason why it should thus suddenly become worthless. The Bank has been in a state of suspension for several years, to be sure, but the idea that it will never resume specie payments is not new,—it has been entertained for some time, yet the faith of the State being pledged for the redemption of its notes, kept them circulating & on a par with the circulation of the other branches. Furthermore, the notes of this branch are receivable in the payment of debts due the other banks, which would probably absorb all its circulation during the present year, if that circulation was not increased, of which there is no probability.

Here it occurs to our mind that we can see a probable cause for the late cry raised against the issues of the Mobile branch bank; it is, that there is a large number of persons in the community indebted to the banks, composed of that class which can exert an influence over the value of the paper circulation by giving to it or withholding from it, their approbation and who are now endeavoring to depreciate the value of Mobile money; that they may buy it at discount for the purpose of paying their bank debts with it. This portion of the community, looking to their own interest, regardless of the money, will endeavor to depreciate it, that they may thus pay their bank debts with one half, or less, of the sum they really owe.

We would advise the holders of Mobile notes to look out for these shavers and money dealers—these bank robbers—who, in a short time be buying up Mobile money, and selling it for less than its value. Do not suffer yourselves to be shaved to the scalp.—Mobile money is worth as much as specie dollars in paying the immense indebtedness to our banks.

Franklin Democrat.

Nashville, July 29.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Banks of this city have now been paying specie on all amounts for several days. The demands have been quite limited, and deposits of the metals have already been made. The resumption may now be said to be full, and every thing moves on as quietly as if no resumption had taken place.

They do not understand, pay specie for the paper of the Memphis Bank; the geographical distance between this point and that being about as great as between ours and the Kentucky or Alabama Banks. Neither does the Bank of Tennessee, we understand, pay specie on the notes of its branches; each branch paying its own notes in specie.—Banner.

The Columbia Observer of yesterday says:

RECAPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Bank of the State Bank, in this place, commenced redeeming its notes in specie, at the corner, on Monday last, and will continue to pay out the "metallic currency" whenever their notes are presented. The movement seems to create no sensation among note holders.

President Tyler is not without friends in the whig party. Several of the most influential newspapers of that party manfully defend his course, among which is the Gazette at Louisville.

From the Louisville City Gazette.

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTERS.

Perhaps no man has ever been more abused for any act than the President, on account of his late veto, sustaining the Compromise act. It seems as though it affords some of the press an infinite delight to lay up opprobrium upon him. Let him do what he may, if it be in opposition to certain political leaders, he is held up to the country as all that is base, treacherous and abominable. Even though he were to tread in the footsteps of the immortal Harrison, and study the government as he understood it, and carry out the principles, without an exception which he would have adhered to, still would the same clamor be raised, and the same invective and abuse be urged against him.

With regard to his adherence to the Compromise Act, it may astonish some of his assailants to find that he maintains grounds

which Gen. Harrison would have sedulously guarded, as will be seen by the following letter, &c."

The letter referred to was published in our last, dated Zanesville, Nov 22, in which Gen Harrison said "I am for supporting the Compromise Act, and never will agree to its being altered or repealed."

It should be forever remembered that it is because Mr. Tyler refused to repeal it (as Gen Harrison would have done if living) that he is denounced by Mr. Clay's home organ at Lexington "both a knave and a fool" and by the Nashville Whig "AN ARCH TRAITOR!"

What a happy faculty has Mr. Clay for imparting his madness to his underlings.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal (a neutral paper) in a long article of Mr. Calhoun concludes as follows:

"Mr. Calhoun wants nothing but the nomination of the democratic party, to rally all its strength. The chivalry of his character has never been tarnished by ridicule or sarcasm for men never laugh at a volcano; or satirize a giant. He combines all the elements for popular enthusiasm, without wanting any of the more substantial qualities, whose graver character reconciles the esteem of the reflecting, the judicious and the severe."

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The New York Courier has the following extract of a letter from M. de Toqueville to a friend in this country:

Paris, June 5, 1842.

"It appears certain that your countryman in consideration of some guarantees out to their commences, are about to accede to the right of search—at least our ministers assert it. If such is the fact, after the conversations and writings of the American embassadors in Europe, and the influence which these conversations and writings have exerted upon the resolutions of our Chambers, the United States will soon find themselves as destitute of political as of financial credit. Pardon the freedom of my expressions. This event affects me much. I did not expect it, and I thought myself justified in affirming, in opposition to the opinion of Guizot, that it would not happen. I confess I thought the point of maritime home defence in America than it is."

"The representations here referred to by M. de Toqueville were of course unfounded.—He did not more than justice to the Republic in opposing the opinion of M. Guizot. It would, indeed, be treachery the most shameful if we were now to desert France on this question, after having induced her to retrace her steps for the purpose of standing by our side. Perhaps it will not be known, for some to come, how important the adhesion of France has been to us in this matter."

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The Democrats in the northern part of the State are moving in favor of John C. Calhoun, as a fit and proper person for the next Presidency. They have held meetings in Pontotoc, Nottoway, and several other towns in the interior. The Guard says, we are happy to learn from various sources the increasing popularity of Mr. Calhoun. At the same time, there is the most cordial willingness on the part of Mr. Calhoun's friends to support Mr. Van Buren, should he be the choice of the Democratic party.

Wichburg Sentinel.

The fall wing "word of exhortation," which we clip from the conclusion of a homily on "Hail Times," in the Springfield Republican, is in our judgment excellent:

"We have a word for debtors who are pressed to the wall. Let them not be discouraged—let them not be overcome by despondency. Hope like truth, lies at the bottom of the deepest well. On the ashes of a new but dwelling may be laid the foundation of a new building. After the night comes morning. If a man stumble, and fall not, he is helped on his journey. Keep a clear conscience. Be honest in spite of temptation. Keep up your spirits, not by pouring spirits down, but by doing all that within you lies for yourselves and yours, leaving the result to the hand that moves the world. Above all, meet your creditors with your shirt-sleeves rolled up, not for fighting, but for hard work. Mind all these hints, and you'll be the happier now, and the better off hereafter."

"A whole chapter to Creditors. Do as you would be done by."

MONTGOMERY.—It is stated in the Warsaw, Ill. Signal that a number of Joe Smith's right hand men have left and joined Bennett's party. One disclosure elicited by his body warfare will prove interesting that in relation to Gov. Boggs' attempted murder, Bennett states that A. P. Rockwood started suddenly from Nauvoo, about two weeks before Boggs' assassination; that he (Bennett) asked Joe where Rockwood had gone; to Missouri to fulfil prophecies! He says further that Rockwood returned to Nauvoo on the very day that the news of Governor Boggs' assassination arrived. Since that he has a carriage horse, or horses, and has suddenly become very flush of money, and lives in style. If this be true, then will little doubt remain that Joe Smith was the real instigator of Governor Boggs' assassination.

The Kaskaskian Republican gives a long account of a murder committed on the 2nd of June, upon John Stephenson—a Mormon—and supposed to have been committed by two Mormons, who had called upon him for contributions to build the temple at Nauvoo, and been refused.

Another article in the Journal we quote verbatim: We have late information from Nauvoo Joe Smith anticipates a requisition upon Gov. Carlin by Gov Reynolds of Missouri, for his person; and is determined not to be given up.

He has all the state arms—some twenty or thirty cannon—a large number of muskets, yagers, pistols, and cutlasses—all belonging to the State which he prepared to use against the State authorities if they shall

attempt to deliver him to Gov. Reynolds. Joe reiterates that he will not be given up, and the Mormons say that the Prophet shall not be taken while any of them are left to defend him!—New York Sun.

A few days since, the Mormon paper printed at Nauvoo, Ill., informed its readers that John C. Bennett was no longer worthy associating with Mormons, as many traitorous efforts had been made to reform him, and he was henceforth utterly discarded. Bennett, however, does not seem to feel very deeply on account of his excommunication, but has filled about two columns of a paper printed at Sangamo with an expose of Joe Smith, the great High Priest of Mormonism and he succeeds pretty effectually in proving Joe to be as great a rogue, rascal, swindler, profligate and vagabond as ever existed. As Bennett was Commander-in-Chief of the Mormon forces—Chancellor of the University—Master in Chancery—Mayor of Nauvoo City, and in close communication with Joe Smith, his revelations may, we presume, be taken as authentic, and will tend more towards breaking up the horde of fanatics collected at Nauvoo, than all the abuse which could be showered upon the sect or their unprincipled leader.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer gives an extended account of the mischiefs of the late deluge on the James river. We copy a part:

THE FRESHET.

It is with pain that we have this morning to record one of the most awful calamities that has ever befallen Virginia. On Thursday, about 3 p. m., it was observed that the river here was rising; it continued to rise with unprecedented rapidity till Saturday night, at which time it is said to have been four inches higher than it had been for forty years. The Compiler informs us that the cellars on Main Street, for some distance on each side of Market bridge, were deep in water. Much timber has been swept away. Most of the stores in Rocketts were flooded on Saturday, and communication between the inhabitants above and below the creek could only be kept up with the aid of boats. The water stood three feet in the store of Messrs. Haskins & Libby.

Saturday evening a boat, with six men and a boy, was upset in coming from Brown's Island, (immediately in the rear of the armory,) and two of them were drowned. The rest escaped to the shore, one of them being severely injured by being caught between the upset boat and a tree. Thomas Goulding and Samuel Edwards were the names of the drowned men. Their bodies were seen to go over Haxall's dam below, and pass down under the railroad bridge, and thence through the falls. They both worked at the foundry on Belle Isle, and were Englishmen. It appears that Goulding lived upon Brown's island, and several of the laborers at the iron-works boarded with him. During the freshet, the boat was the only means of communicating with the shore, the foot-bridge having been washed away; and it is thought the boat was upset from want of skill in managing it.

The surface of the river was covered with floating wheat and corn. On Saturday, a carriage was seen coming over the falls, presumed to have been lost when crossing some ferry. The farmers whose wheat escaped the ravages of the rust, did not escape the rushing waters. In some points, the stacks of wheat on the low grounds were swept off, and the growing crops of corn and tobacco almost entirely destroyed.

It is reported by the captain of the Packet that, after his leaving Lynchburg on Wednesday, it rained for 10 or 12 hours, as if the heavens were coming down.

The loss on James river is estimated at a million of dollars, though this of course is mere guess-work. To this must be added the loss on Willis's all the tributaries of the James river on the south side, the Appomattox and Roanoke, and their tributaries.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Rocky Mountains consist of ridges, knobs, and peaks, variously disposed. The more elevated parts are covered with perpetual snows which, at a distance, give them a luminous appearance;—hence they were called by their first discoverers, the Shiny Mountains.

Various estimates have been made as to the height of this mountain range. James' peak has been estimated to be eight thousand and five hundred feet, (upwards of one mile and a half) above the common level of the plain, which is greatly elevated above the sea. In a letter from Professor Renwick, appended to Washington Irvin's "Astoria," the writer says, that in a conversation with Simon L. Gullivray, a partner in the North West Company the latter stated his impression that mountains in the vicinity of the route pursued by the traders of that company were nearly as high as the Himalayas.—Professor Renwick was afterwards informed by Mr. Thompson, a gentleman employed as surveyor of the North West Company, that "by the joint means of the barometer and trigonometrical measurement he had ascertained the height of one of the peaks to be about 25,000 feet," or nearly four miles and three quarters.

A CAPITAL TOAST.—At the Temperance celebration at St. Louis, on the 4th inst., the following sentiment, among others was drunk:

"The Reformed drunkards.—We welcome them as the only messengers that have ever returned from the Spirit land."

The Cincinnati Gazette says:—There are lots of counterfeit ten-cent pieces in circulation so well executed, as to deceive the most experienced. Marshall Saffin showed us a handful of this spurious coin yesterday, all of which looked to us like genuine silver. The false ten-cent pieces are made out of copper, but will require close examination to detect them. Dealers and even brokers must be of their guard."

TO BE READ ON SUNDAYS.

LISTEN UNTO THESE WORDS AND BE WISE, HO! ALL YE WHO GO INTO PRINTING OFFICES:

1. Never inquire thou of the Editor for the News, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking!

2. When thou dost write for this paper, never say unto him, 'What thinkest thou of my piece?' for it may be, the truth will offend thee.

3. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him, who is the author of any article, for his duty requireth him to keep it to himself.

4. When thou dost enter a printing office, have a care to thyself that thou dost not touch a type, for thou mayest cause the printer much trouble.

5. Look thou not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositors; for 'tis not meet in the eyes of the printer.

6. Neither examine thou the proof-sheet—for it is not ready to meet thine eye, and thou mayest not understand it.

The Sun perfectly spotless.—As I have not yet seen any publication on the subject, I should like to hear the opinion of Philosophers, whether all obstructions of heat removed from the Sun will have any effect on the other planets. I have viewed the sun annually for about 45 years, and have never seen it with less than three spots—from that to about fifteen. I viewed the sun last fall and found it spotless for the first time. It is also spotless this spring.

Repub. Adv.

A terrible affray took place at Chester, Pa. on the night of the 18th, between a party of young men of that borough, and a large gang of rowdies from Philadelphia, who paraded the streets, shooting fire, breaking open barns &c. The fight between the parties lasted over an hour, numbers being wounded with clubs, and some cut shockingly with knives.

At a ladies' temperance meeting in Newburyport, one of the members remarked that the temperance cause had been a great blessing to her—"for" added she, "I slept with a barrel of rum for nine years—but now" she continued, her eyes brightening, "since my husband has signed the pledge, I have a man to sleep with—thank God." Then all the ministers laid their hands upon their hearts, and said—Amen. A fact.—Boston Bee.

The plainer the dress, with greater lustre does beauty appear. Virtue is the greatest ornament, and sense the best equipage.

For the Republican—No. 5. She clasped his body in her close embrace, Himself exposed, to shield him from the blow. Forbear! the frantic father, loud proclaim'd, Harm not my child; the idol of my heart; What madness this? O foolish girl! he cries; That rules thy reason and excites thy mind. Wouldst thou turn traitor, and resist thy king.

Or stay the vengeance, that pursues his foes; Away! The weakness of thy sex forbids Thy stay; nor longer look upon the scene; Thy woman feelings may contagious prove, And shame the lustre, of thy father's fame; And from the daughter, that smiles at flowing blood, And leaps delighted, at the agonising foe, May still remain: And warriors old and brave,

His warm, and quivering heart, may bite and tear, And look complacent, on the dying man. I will not go; replied the tender girl, Nor stir me, from the stand I now maintain. I love my father, and my father's rules, I love his honor, and his conquering arms; But cannot grant, that in the cruel deed He now would perpetrate; his honor lies. In deeds of valor, let his glory shine, In deeds of mercy, virtuous honor prove. Wreak not his vengeance, on this helpless man.

But, fall with fury, on the armour'd host: Shew pity now, and let his life, be spared! And sure, he will repay, thy noble deed.— The lonely Indian, in his hunting ground, Will share like pity, at the white man's hand, His face is fair, and marks, a noble heart, I love his person, and would save his life. So spoke the artless girl, and thus inclin'd She leag'd in melting strains, for his release. Though born in savage wilds, was Powhatan, And rais'd, to scenes of blood, and cruelty; Yet he was man; and could not, but, be mov'd.

He felt the force, of all, that she had said, And mildly thus reply'd. His life is spar'd. Urging st'ill, her suit, so well begun, From day, to day, she press'd, with equal warmth;

Until at last, his freedom she obtain'd.— The seventh week, of dread suspense, was o'er, When "free as air," he journey'd, to his friends.

He found them pining, from the weight of woe; Their number shorten'd, and their spirits broke;

Their languid spirits, loath, their newfound home; Resolv'd to return, unto their native land; But now reviv'd, at his return again; And fed, by the kind hand that sav'd his life, Are firmly fix'd, in habitation here; For Powhatan, still beneficent and kind, Had sent provisions to supply their want; Now oft she comes herself, with kind intent;

A welcome guest; her favors to bestow. Though not with lily-whiteness, so adorn'd, As the fair daughters, of old England are; The lovely tints, that grace, her auburn blush.

Vie well, in beauty, with the beaming morn. Her graceful carriage, and enchanting eyes, Now charm'd, delight'd, and possess'd each heart;

For charms she had; and, not of meaner kind, But charms, that spring, from nobleness of soul; By none so valu'd; as by nob'e Ralfe,

Who saw, and lov'd, and woo'd, with anxious heart. She heard his tale, and kindly, lov'd again; To Hymen's holy altar, soon was led; And there was link'd for life, with him in love.

From acts of kindness, by the Indians shewn, And return, of favors, by the settler giv'n, A friendship form'd; and then, a league was made. The Colony prosper'd, and in numbers rose, And still, progresses, with revolving years.

CHRISTOPHER. This and the preceding numbers commence the history of this country "to continue in regular series of No's.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1842.

Whole No. 292

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J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS, TO AND FROM JACKSONVILLE.

ARRIVALS. DEPARTURES.

Tuesdays, 6 P. M. } Mondays, 6 A. M. }
Thursdays, " } Wednesdays, " }
Saturdays, " } Fridays, " }

TALLADEGA. }
Tuesdays 5 P. M. } Mondays 6 A. M. }
Thursdays, " } Wednesdays, " }
Saturdays, " } Fridays, " }

HUNTSVILLE. }
Sundays 4 P. M. } Mondays 4 A. M. }
Thursdays, " } Fridays, " }

N'DONALD. }
Sundays 7 P. M. } Mondays 5 A. M. }
Thursdays, " } Fridays, " }

CLEVELAND, TENN. }
Tuesday 6 P. M. } Wednesday 6 A. M. }

Mails closed at 8 P. M., by which time letters intended to go out in the morning should be deposited in the office.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

Augusta, July 7.

EXCHANGE TABLE.—SPECIE BASIS.

AUGUSTA NOTES.

Mechanics' Ban, par
Agency Bank of Brunswick do
Bank of Augusta, do
Augusta Insurance & Banking Company, do
Branch Georgia Rail Road, do
Branch State of Georgia, do

SAVANNAH NOTES.

State Bank, par
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, do
Planters' Bank, do
Central Railroad Bank, 20 a 25 ds

COLUMBIA NOTES.

State Bank Branch, Macon par
Other Branches State Bank do
Commercial Bank Macon do
Brunswick Bank, do
Milledgeville Bank, do
Georgia Rail Road Bank, Athens do
City Council of Augusta, do
Ruckersville Ban do
Branch Mar. and Fire Ins. Bank, do
St. Mary's Ban do
Branch Central R. R. Ban, Macon 20 a 25 ds
Insurance Bk of Columbia, Macon, 2 a 5 ds
Phoenix Bank, late Farmers' Bank of Chattahoochee 5 a 10 do
Central Bank, 20 a 22 do
City Council of Columbus, Macon a 50 do
and Milledgeville do
Exchange Bk of Brunswick 10 a 15 do
Monroe Railroad Ban broke.
Bank of Darien and Branches, do
Chattahoochee R. R. & Banking Co. do
Western Bank of Georgia do
Bank of Columbus, do
Planters & Mechanics Bk Columbus do
Hawkinsville banks do

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Charleston bans par
Bank of Hamburg do
Country banks do
ALABAMA NOTES a 30 ds

CHECKS.

On New York, sight 1 prem.
Philadelphia a 1 do
Baltimore, do
On Charleston par a 4 do
On Savannah par a 4 ds

EXTRAORDINARY WHIRLWIND.—A letter in the Rhine gives the following particulars of a whirlwind at Chantelaines and its neighborhood on the 24th ultimo. Thirty houses were actually carried away. Six persons of the same family were killed, others were mutilated, children were smothered in their cradles; carriages were carried entirely over the roofs of houses, plantations were torn up, and the largest trees were transported to an immense distance. A manufactory for spinning thread, had just been constructed within a half league of Chantelaines. All the mason work was finished, and the carpenters were putting on the roof. Not one stone of the building has been left on another; nor can it be discovered what is become of them. The roofs of houses were carried off to great heights, and left on eminences. The church has been injured to the extent of 3,000 francs. The crops which were not taken off by the whirlwind, were cut to pieces by the hail, which was of extraordinary size—as large as hen's eggs in general, but at Chantelaines of great bulk. The cure of that place took up one half stone which was three inches across. Not less than twenty persons have been killed.

Love, when freed from the grossness common to humanity, is the glorious ebullition of our immortal part, the yearnings of the eternal image working through our nature, which well may call eternity its handmaid, and dare to carry memory with it to the future scenes of its existence! Love like this is only felt by those whose mind is of a higher temperament than their bodies—it is known to the educated, right-thinking woman; it lives in the dreams of man, but it is seldom evinced in his actions. It is only properly expressed by poets—not by mere rhymersters, but by those bards of heaven's own making; by Shakespeare, whose

unschooled genius knew and felt, and told the universal history of the mind of man; by Byron, whose lightning flashes search the heart, and etherealize the gloomiest passions of rebellious nature; by Burns, whose incense-breathing melodies drop like summer dew upon the roughest gems of mind, and weave themselves like ivy round the guarded heart, softening while they decorate, and elevating while they smooth, the dark rough rind which encrusts the loving principle that beats even in the unreflecting bosom of the sordid.

Imagination.—While judgment stands the business of the affections and passions guiding them to whatever is good, and steering them from whatever is evil imagination owns a lighter but more enchanting dominion. More fitted to serve than to govern, it yet exerts an unlimited sway. Confined by no laws, restrained by no bounds, its throne is the human mind, its empire the universe. From its secret cell it flies on the wings of thought to every corner of the habitable globe, with the lightning's speed darts through space, expatiates in the boundless ether, visits the suns of other systems, images each possible and impossible form of creation, exhausts old worlds, and then imagines new. Nor spot can be barred from the incursions of imagination, nor space too vast for its flight, nor object too minute for its notice. From the gloomy dungeons of captivity, it can waft the poor prisoner to light and liberty. It can, in a moment, transport the sorrowing exile over half the globe to the endeared scenes of home. In the midst of the smoky city it can exhilarate the spirits with pictures of rural beauty. It can cheer the dreary blank of winter hours with the fruits of autumn and the flowers of spring; and, leaving nature and reality behind, it can form to the attentive mind romantic fictions, tales of furies and of geni, of what has never been, of what can never be—of characters without defect, and life without vicissitude.

From the N. Y. New Era.

THE PERFDY OF POLITICIANS.

It was a part of the policy of the Whigs at the late Presidential election, to say nothing of their principles, that they might offend nobody. For this purpose, they chose a representative, Gen. Harrison, whom they supposed they might use as a nose of wax. But Gen. Harrison, plant as showed himself on some occasions, was yet too honest to submit entirely to the dictation of his friends. Now and then, when goaded to it, he would speak, a speech to the purpose. When he was applied to, for instance, for his views on the subject of tariff, he gave a prompt and unequivocal reply. It was contained in the following letter:

Zanesville, Nov. 2, 1836.

"Gentlemen—I had the honor, this morning, to receive your communication of yesterday. I regret that my remarks of yesterday were misunderstood in relation to the tariff system. What I meant to convey was, that I had been a warm advocate of that system upon its first adoption; that I still believed in the benefits it had conferred upon the country; but I certainly never would have, any idea of reviving it. What I said was, that I would not agree to the repeal as it now stands. In other words I am for supporting the compromise act, and never will agree to its being altered or repealed."

Wm. H. HARRISON.

"Messrs. Dostler, Taylor, and others."

Now, there is no mistaking what this means. It is a bold, direct, honest avowal of a determination to support the compromise act, at all hazards.

It was at the time generally published throughout the United States. It was, no doubt, read and read again by all the Whig politicians in the Union. Was there one that attempted to contradict it? Was there a single Whig in the United States who thought fit to disclaim it as a candid but fair expression of the Whig party? Was it not, in mercantile phrase, endorsed by the subsequent election of its author to the Presidency?

Yet, in the face of so positive a declaration, the whig party are straining their nerves to destroy the obligations of the Compromise Act, and to create a high tariff in its place. This is base. It is perfidious. It is a wanton denial of the most solemn engagements—a sort of moral perjury, hardly less criminal or disgraceful than the open violation of an oath in court.

The Whigs think it so themselves, or they would not, when Mr. Calhoun referred to it in the Senate, have lashed themselves into such a fury and rage.

OUR BANK.

The Board of Directors of the Montgomery Branch Bank, have adopted a resolution authorizing the Cashier to redeem its paper with 40 per cent. in New York funds, at the rate of 10 per cent. exchange, and the balance in bills of other Banks.

Montgomery Advertiser.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The latest news that we have had from Texas, is, that the war bill has passed through the House, authorizing the President to draft one third of the militia, and to hypothecate the public lands to raise the means. A bill has also passed, allowing officers, sailors and marines of the Texas Navy the same pay, rations and perquisites

that are allowed in the United States Navy. The cotton crop is said to be very promising. The Indians are said to be committing depredations in the neighborhood of Austin.

An engagement has taken place between a body of Mexicans under Cuevas and the volunteers at Cam Lipantlan, under the command of Gen. Davis, in which the former were forced to retreat. The battle must have been a severe one, as the Mexicans had three killed, and the Texans had nobody hurt. The affair, however, furnished an occasion for a spirit-stirring despatch, in which the Mexicans are rated at 700 men, with one field piece.

Mexico appears to be rousing herself. A bold and warlike message has been sent to Congress by Santa Anna, in which he animadverts pretty strongly upon the conduct of the United States towards Mexico, in permitting bodies of volunteers to be raised, organized and armed within her territory for the assistance of Texas, contrary to the treaty at this time existing between Mexico and this country.

She is also preparing an expedition against Yucatan, which is now on the march, and has succeeded in capturing one fine brig of war, belonging to that Republic. A small party under the command of Commodore Martin started for Vera Cruz, and succeeded in taking it by surprise. She is augmenting her army, making every effort to increase her navy, and is evidently preparing herself for a severe brush with Texas, and if necessary with the United States.

Mont. Ad.

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

There have been but few matters before Congress to-day, and they possess but little interest.

The Senate passed several private bills, and among the number one granting a pension to a lady who married a revolutionary soldier after the termination of the war.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright opposed this pension with all their power. The former gentleman declared that the amount already expended in its way exceeded all calculation. That during his service in the War Department, the first bill was passed, and the highest estimate of the expense of the pension list then made was two hundred thousand dollars per annum, but that, contrary to public expectations, it soon reached two millions. That since that period, widows of revolutionary soldiers, who were widows during the war, had been pensioned, and that now, widows who had married these gallant officers since, were also to be provided for at the public expense. Such legislation Mr. Calhoun entered his solemn protest. No motives of sympathy could induce him to support such a bill. To use his language, the Treasury was bankrupt, the Government without credit, and that the time had come when such improvident legislation should cease. The bill was then passed by a considerable majority, without a strict party vote.

By a rule of the House, certain days are set apart for the disposition of the business of the Territories. This has been one of those days, and the question of appropriations for various harbors has been before it. The old ground of the power of Congress to make such appropriations was freely discussed, and the amount of money which will have to be paid to the speakers for the time occupied in the debate, would be sufficient to clear out the harbors. Thus runs away the contents of the purse.

Mr. Carey proposed a resolution that Congress adjourn sine die on the 1st day of August at 2 o'clock, P. M. It was objected to by Mr. Fillmore, the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Carey then moved for a postponement of the special order of the day, to enable him to offer the resolution. The yeas and nays were taken, and the Motion lost. So it will be seen that Congress has refused to fix a time for adjournment.

The Senate is expected to take up the Tariff bill in the course of the present week, when we shall see whether it will adhere to the Distribution and run the risk of another veto, or act the discreet part, by striking it out. If shorn of the Distribution, the details of the bill are sufficiently odious to break down the party who passed it. The American people will never sanction the open violation of the compromise act, to gratify the cupidity of the manufacturing interest.

Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The business of Congress on yesterday was unimportant in its character. It consisted chiefly of the passage of private bills, only so far interesting as they served to abstract funds from the public Treasury.

The bill providing for the claim of Alabama on the General Government, for money paid out on account of Indian hostilities, was on this morning favorably reported to the House of Representatives, and will be taken up as soon as it is reached in Committee of the Whole. I am much in hope that it will be passed during the present Congress, although there is but little disposition manifested to get through the public duties.

I have just witnessed an interesting discussion between Messrs. Archer, Crittenden and Preston on one side, and Mr. Calhoun on the other, in which the latter gen-

leman sustained himself most admirably.

It arose on the presentation of a memorial from the State of Virginia, which had been entrusted to Mr. Calhoun, signed by many prominent men of both parties, in which they incorporated Gen. Harrison's letter, adhering strictly to the Compromise act.

Mr. Calhoun, in presenting the memorial, explained the circumstances under which he received it, and approved of its contents.

Mr. Archer asked him the question repeatedly, if 20 per cent, as contemplated by the Compromise act, should prove insufficient for the purposes of revenue, what would we do? Mr. Calhoun said, that he never would vote to increase the duties above 20 per cent., until the Land fund was restored and economy introduced into the different branches of the public service.

Whenever this restoration took place and the reduction of expenditures was had, and 20 per cent was found insufficient to carry on the Government, that then it would be a new question, and he should vote on it accordingly.

Mr. Crittenden perceiving that Mr. Archer was about to be "used up," came to his rescue. He alluded to Mr. Calhoun's inconsistencies, said he was once in favor of internal improvements and a National Bank, and that he supported Mr. Van Buren's administration, when a short time before he had pronounced it profligate and corrupt.

Mr. Calhoun answered Mr. Crittenden. He admitted that he did once favor a National Bank, when it was viewed as a War measure and supported as such by the whole Republican party. That in regard to internal improvements, he did move to set aside a bonus for that purpose, then being viewed as one of the same series with a Bank. He also stated, that at the time that these subjects were supported by the Republican party, that the Federalists opposed them, but that now the Federalists were in their favor and the Republican not, he had changed his opinions on those topics, after witnessing the evils that would grow out of them.

As to the support of Mr. Van Buren's administration, Mr. Calhoun said, he had approved it when he thought it wrong, and approved of it when he thought it right. That the divorce of the Banking system from the Government was a measure in which he fully concurred, and that as soon as it became the policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration, he took his position, he took his position with his "old friends" on the Republican side of the chamber. He defied Mr. Crittenden, since he left the War Department, to a single vote of his that did not look to economy. He avowed himself a "State Rights man of the strictest sect," and challenged the most rigid investigation of his conduct.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Calhoun had seen Mr. Preston whisper to Mr. Crittenden, and supposing that he was arming him for reply, observed, that his colleague should have an opportunity of being heard himself, in due season. This nettled Mr. Preston, he became furious, and one would have supposed that he really wanted to make it an affair of honor. Mr. Calhoun replied to him with the dignity of a gentleman, and in such a tone as subdued the "eloquent calumniator."

Upon the whole, I guess, for the future, that this trio will let Mr. Calhoun alone. When they make war upon him, they "wake up the wrong passenger."

The object of this attack was evident to all. These champions of the Whig party are enemies of Mr. Calhoun's rising prospects. They plainly see that he is a stumbling block in the way of M. Clay, and they would like "to kill him off." As for Mr. Preston, he attributes his declining influence to Mr. Calhoun, and would like to wreak his vengeance personally. His "lamp" will cease to burn" on the 4th of March next, when gallant Carolina will consign him to that oblivion he so well merits. He feels his degradation sensibly, and is hourly troubled "with the torturing sting of a wounded conscience."

The House is attending to Appropriation bills. Impeachments are becoming so fashionable; that Mr. Arnold is threatened with one, for proposing to reduce the pay of members.

Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The rumor now is, that all our difficulties with Great Britain have been adjusted, and that it will not be long before the settlement, as agreed on by the parties, will be made public.

This has been a dull day. The Senate have had before it no question of interest, and the House has had under consideration the details of the Navy Apportionment Bill.

The proceedings of Congress, during the next week, are looked to with great solicitude. The familiar questions are: What will the Senate do with the Tariff Bill? Will it strike out or adhere to the Distribution? If it refuse to interfere and leave the bill as it is, what will the President do?

All seem to agree in the opinion, that he will again exercise the veto power. In fact with some it is unquestionable, even, if the fund arising from the public lands is permitted to go back into the national Treasury, whether or not he will. He is understood to be in favor of a Tariff for revenue, with proper discriminations, but opposed to

the protection of one interest at the expense of another.

Mr. Botts, in his last speech, threatened the President with bayonets, but, in spite of his enemies, "the old Virginian" looks as calm and serene as a summer's morning. To use his language, this personal vindictiveness, these "burning effigies," only serve "to illuminate his path."

His principles, as recently avowed by the Madisonian, (a paper which speaks by authority,) are: "Opposition to a National Bank—to a National Debt—to a Tariff, essential for protection—to Internal Improvements by the national Government—to Abolition—to Distribution—to Federalism in all its shapes."

He is also in favor "of a reduction of expenditures, to reform in the currency, to administrative reforms in all the Departments and to the maintenance of the Jeffersonian interpretation of the constitutional powers of the Government."

What more can the Democratic party ask? This course of principle is fearless, righteous, and candid. That he may be able to carry out such wholesome measures, should be the desire of every friend of equal rights. There is a beauty and harmony in this newly published creed of the President, that well accords with the Republican system.

At a late hour, this day, the Navy Bill passed the House with amendments. The Senate will have to agree to them or resolve to remain steadfast to its views, in which latter case a committee of conference will be asked for, to settle the difficulty growing out of a conflict of opinion between the two Houses.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

In my last, I omitted to mention that the proceedings of a meeting in Wetumpka, asking for the impeachment of the President, were presented to the House by that redoubtable champion, Mr. Botts. After creating considerable mirth, the petition was laid on the table, there to descend to the "common lumber of oblivion," to proper receptacles for all such trash. The "Botts" men in Wetumpka, however, have the immortal honor of being the first persons who have publicly come to the aid of the far famed impeacher.

The Army bill is before the House, and Mr. Gwin of Mississippi, and Mr. Black of Georgia, who have heretofore gone for a reduction of our land forces, now speak of voting for an increase, on the ground that the treaty recently concluded between this Government and Great Britain, is dishonorable to the former and should not be sanctioned, and hence the necessity to make preparation for war, to defend our national rights and national honor.

These gentlemen, in their speeches, stated, that it was current, "that a large portion of our Territory claimed by Maine & Massachusetts, and which had been awarded to us by the King of the Netherlands, when he acted as umpire in the settlement of this question between the two Governments," had, by the treaty, been surrendered to Great Britain. They further contended, the worst feature was, that "for its surrender by these States, the United States are to pay to them three hundred thousand dollars in cash, and the whole of the expenses incurred in surveying and defending said Territory, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars more, and that this territory, thus surrendered, is of utmost importance to our military defence in time of war."

The discussion was not terminated when the House adjourned, and if not arrested on Monday next, will throw open to debate all the important relations exist between the two nations. It is generally thought, that Mr. Webster is too much disposed to consult the views of "the mother country" at the sacrifice of her offspring.

The House, also, has refused to sanction the report of the Judiciary committee, declaring "that it was inexpedient to declare Banks and other corporations within the operation of the Bankrupt Law." The vote stood 53 in favor of the report, and 113 against it. This action of the House is a very strong indication that the power of Banks and Corporations in this country has been destroyed and that hereafter the people will be freed from their tyranny.

In regard to the views of the Senate on the Tariff bill, the on dit of the day is, that the committee have had a meeting, and that the bill will be reported back without amendments. It will not, as I am informed, be permitted to pass without a contest. The Southern Senators will contend to the last against it, and if fall they must, it will be after making one more "long pull, strong pull, and pull altogether," in resistance to Federal encroachment.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The discussion of our relations with Great Britain, which is now going on in the House to say the least about it, is premature. The idea of attacking a Treaty upon a mere rumor, and before it has been submitted to the Senate for ratification, is rather a novel proceeding. It will be time enough to war against it, when the country is advised of its provisions.

Some of our Legislators are solicitous for a rupture with Great Britain. They seem to think that the Government has been imposed upon long enough, and are not dispo-

sed to yield an inch further. This American spirit may be truly praiseworthy, but still the question of war is too important in its consequences to be treated lightly or unadvisedly. Our policy is peace with all nations, if it can be had on honorable terms.

Mr. Adams has just delivered a most bitter tirade against the President. He compared his Circular for the collection of revenue to the "levying of ship money" in Great Britain. Charles I., (said he,) with some twenty millions of pounds sterling, and for it his head was brought to the block, & President Tyler was closely following his example.

Mr. Holmes replied to Mr. Adams with great severity, and contended that the President was in no danger of being beheaded—"that if the alien and sedition law" did not bring one of our Presidents to the block at an early period in the Government, that such a result could not now take place. Mr. Adams felt the force of Mr. Holmes' remarks, and afterwards remained quite mute.

Mr. Lewis made an attempt to append the Alabama claim bill to the appropriation for the Army. His motion failed, and therefore the measure will have to await its turn among the unfinished business of Congress.

The Tariff, from 1 to 4 o'clock, was argued by Mr. Evans of Maine, (the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Senate) after which it was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Woodbury has the floor, and will, when the question comes up again, reply to Mr. Evans. At one time, it was supposed, that the bill would be acted on without much debate, but that conclusion has been silenced by recent indications. All the prominent members of the body are listening with the greatest attention and are disposed to have their views spread before the country.

So far as ability is concerned, the conflict will be unequal. Berrien, Crittenden, Choate, and Clayton, of the Whig party, are men of intellect, but they cannot compare with Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, Woodbury, Walker, and several others, who are Democrats. The Whigs have the numbers, the Democrats the talent and research.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

This is likely to be the longest session of Congress since the origin of the Government. Some suppose that it will not adjourn in a fortnight more, but, for myself I think the 1st of September will find them still progressing.

Mr. Woodbury, in the Senate, has had the floor for some hours, in opposition to the tariff bill. He is a plain, sensible man, who arranges his facts with the greatest care, and has the history of the financial department of the Government strongly impressed upon his memory. This enables him promptly to correct the errors of his adversaries, and renders him quite formidable on the field of debate.

Mr. Arnold's bill to reduce the pay of officers and members of Congress, is producing great sensation in the House. Some of the leading members are going to vote for it, not because they are now allowed too much, but that the pay of all officers included in it may be made to correspond with the times.

These latter views were maintained by Lewis and Shields of Alabama, and Arnold's bill, which at first was treated as the measure of a demagogue, is fast growing into legislative favor.

It is boldly said, that some members of Congress, independent of 800 dollars per day, receive upwards of \$2000 on mileage. What think of the pay of a member amounting, in one session, to upwards of \$4000? Can the people much longer sanction such extravagance? I think not.

Our legislators are loud for reform, but where are the evidences of it? In the language of Mr. Benton, we want no more words give us action. The country has become satiated with false professions and false promises.

The discussion on the Tariff will be continued until the Senate acts on the matter, and a week or more will elapse before we learn the final vote on the measure. In the meantime, I think it safe to venture the opinion, that it will pass as it came from the House without any very material alteration.

Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, has already deserted his post, through fear of being compelled to vote against the bill, and if it becomes necessary, Archer and Preston will do likewise. These men are the greatest enemies which the South has on the floor of the Senate. Like the weathercock, they veer about to suit the whig party. They exercise no volition of their own, but are mere automata, to be moved with necessity. Mississippi, Virginia, and South Carolina, at the first opportunity, will consign them to private life and select to fill their places other and "better soldiers."

MONTGOMERY.

THE FIRST BALE OF COTTON brought into market in this section, was sold on Friday last, the 29th ult., at 11 1/2 cents per pound. It was brought from the plantation of Col. A. J. Pickett, in this county and neighborhood.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Jacksonville Republican.
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1842

"O'HARRY BARD," has been received, but we cannot agree to his proposition reversing our rules; that is, first publish and then receive a responsible name: this would be carrying the "credit system" rather too far for our convenience in this respect. "Pay us to-day and we'll trust you to-morrow."

Although a considerable portion of to-day's paper is occupied with letters from Washington, we cannot say that the proceedings are interesting, only in so far as they prove how admirably such a large number of great men have learned the art of killing time at eight dollars per day.

The last Wetumpka Argus represents the health of that city as excellent, and from present appearances, every assurance of a continuance of health. A few whigs it is stated 'are troubled with the Bolls, but nothing serious,' and the editor recommends for their relief a few grains of common sense: but we very much doubt whether some of them entirely recover, before they are buried under a Bank of Clay.

"Ezekiel Stubbs" on modern electioneering will appear next week.

Assounding Developments.—Rumor is rife says the Augusta Chronicle, that the capacious womb of the future will disclose a system of fraud on the part of some Darien financiers in connexion with the Bank of Darien, which far exceed in extent and enormity, anything of the kind that has transpired in Georgia. We wait further developments.

They have a new kind of punch in Boston which the whigs call Tyler Punch, because they can't tell what it is made of.—The strongest punch whiggery has experienced lately is called "Veto." It was known as Roman punch when Jackson administered it.—*Pennsylvania.*

Curious.—We saw a few days ago, says the Upper Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette, an old man, who, about 20 years since, was as black as negroes generally are. His color has undergone an entire change, except a few spots on his face, and he is now perfectly white and his skin exceedingly fair. His hair is the only evidence of his ever having been a negro. He is the property of Thomas T. Somervell, Esq. We expect a change of this kind, so radical, is unparalleled.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

The official returns of the elections in this State are yet incomplete. Enough, however is ascertained to authorize the assertion that the Democratic gain has been considerable—perhaps greater than at any previous election for many years. The representatives, too, have been selected with more than ordinary care—the people having turned their attention in the main to the support of the most talented and efficient candidates.—*Democrat.*

Madison.—Senate, Wm. Fleming; Reps. James Robinson, C. C. Clay, Jr., David Moore, J. W. McClung.

Lincolnton.—Senate, Nat. Terry; Reps. Waddy Tate, E. H. English.

Lauderdale.—Reps. John S. Kennedy; Henry D. Smith, Jonathan Douglass.

Franklin.—Reps. B. R. Garland, F. G. Norman and J. Richardson.

Lawrence.—Reps. D. Hubbard, T. W. Walker and D. H. Valient.

Morgan.—Reps. F. M. Roby, G. P. Rice.

Jackson.—Reps. Alva Finley, Jas. Mundy, B. W. Williams, Robt. T. Scott.

Marshall.—Reps. Griffin and Fletcher.

DeKalb.—William O. Winston, John M. Lankford.

Perry.—Senate, Walthall. Reps.; N. B. Moore, Barron, Miree.

Dallas.—Reps.; Wm. H. Norris, James M. Calhoun.

Talladega.—Senate; F. G. McConnell; John M. Bishop, A. R. Barlay.

Shelby.—Storrs and Kidd.

Montgomery.—Senate; S. G. Oliver. Reps.; Ware and Caffey.

Tuscaloosa.—Reps.; Banks, Smith, Merriweather and Porter.

Wilcox.—Reps.; Charles Denn and J. W. Bridges.

Greene.—Reps.; Erwin, Jones & Young.

Bibb.—Reps.; Hill and Morris.

Mobile.—Reps.; Dunn, Erwin, McCoy, and Campbell.

Baldwin.—Gasque, Dem. Rep.

Lowndes.—A. Harrison and Dr. Dunklin, Dem. Reps.

Autauga.—Mitchell, Whig, and Morgan Dem. Reps.

Butler.—Arrington, Whig, Sen. Henderson, Dem. Rep.

Macon.—Oliver, Whig, Rep.

Marion.—Moore, Sen.; Henley and Pickett, Rep.

Pike and Butler.—McLeod, Dem. Senator.

Benton.—Walker, Sen. Abernathy, Martin, Cochran, Reps.

Cherokee.—Cooper and Hendrix, Reps.

St. Clair.—Dr. Bothwell, Rep.

Randolph.—J. Murphy, Rep.

Monroe.—Watkins and Puryear, Dem.

Cunningham.—W. Reps.

Concord.—Jones W. Rep.

Washington.—Turner, D. Rep.

Sumpter.—Winston, Dorich, Woodward, D. Reps.

Chambers.—Reese, W. Sen. McLenore and Todd, W. Reps.

The whole Democratic Ticket for Pike & Coffee is elected.

Pickens.—Two Democrats and one whig Reps.

Jefferson.—One Dem. and one anti-Bank Whig, Reps.

From the Mobile Register and Journal.
STATE BANK AND BRANCHES.

So much has been said of late of the condition of the State Bank and branches, and so many erroneous statements made about them, that we thought it might be useful to turn to the annual reports made to the Legislature at the last session—and the tables we have had occasion heretofore to condense from them, for the purpose of correcting some of the prevailing errors. Among the prevailing essays and communications with which the press has lately teemed, we have rarely seen the material facts ever quoted without a material error.

It is important to consider these reports in two distinct points of view—first, as they describe the relation between their creditors and debtors other than the State; and secondly, as they relate to the debts of these institutions to the State, and her responsibilities for them.

The claimants against the banks are note holders, individual depositors and creditor banks.

The amount of notes issued and unredeemed in November last, omitting fractions of dollars, was as follows:

St. Bk. Tuscaloosa, 977,154
Br. at Huntsville, 127,949
" Decatur, 1,551,054
" Montgomery, 1,079,513
" Mobile, 3,250,403—\$7,026,078

The individual deposits in the five banks, were \$74,484

Balance due creditor banks, 232,621

Total immediate liabilities, \$8,132,183

But a part of this is extinguished by the following credits:

They have of each others notes, \$ 254,615

Due from debtor banks, 1,153,797—\$1,408,412

Leaving a balance to be redeemed, \$6,624,771

They had of specie in their vaults, Tuscaloosa, \$495,427
Huntsville, 125,561
Decatur, 439,887
Montgomery, 175,461
Mobile, 339,145—\$1,566,481

Leaving to be provided for, \$5,158,287

Out of the ultimate means of the banks above the cash assets,

Tuscaloosa, \$3,550,053
Huntsville, 1,056,926
Decatur, 3,400,607
Montgomery, 3,330,320
Mobile, 8,088,014—\$20,055,920

The gross assets of all the banks, therefore exceed the claims upon them by individual creditors by nearly fifteen millions of dollars.—There are almost four dollars of assets for one of circulation.

The following table shows the amount necessary beyond the cash means of each bank, to pay all cash liabilities, and the amount of loans out of which to provide for them.

	Present deficiency.	Ultimate means.
Tuscaloosa,	\$ 426,168	\$3,550,053
Huntsville,	243,554	1,056,926
Decatur,	686,533	3,400,607
Montgomery,	652,781	3,330,320
Mobile,	3,110,256	8,088,014

Besides these loans, there is also the real and personal property belonging to the banks which is considerable, reaching probably to two thirds of a million. It is nearly \$100,000 in this branch.

This is a much more favorable view of the security for circulation, than the writers on the currency have been in the habit of giving.

Much of their error arises from confounding the relations between the banks and the State. Among the liabilities of the banks are usually classed the trust funds, which they hold in behalf of the State.

They are a liability indeed—but as the State guarantees all the notes and contracts of the Banks, these to herself constitute no lien upon any of the bank assets, until all other claims are fully discharged.—The twenty millions of debts are therefore, the first resource of the note holder, and their ultimate capacity to redeem the notes in full would not be doubted, if one were sure of virtue and prudence in the administration. In that doubt, strengthened by positive facts of mismanagement well known to the public—may be found the proximate cause of the great depression of the notes.

Besides the security of this fund, there is a specific pledge in each bank charter of the faith of the State, to protect the notes, in the following words.

"The credit of the State of Alabama is hereby pledged for the ultimate redemption and payment of all the notes issued, and all the debts contracted by said branch bank."

In the relations of the banks towards the State lies the great source of future difficulty. After satisfying the noteholder and depositor in full, the residue of the bank funds are bound to the State for the following advances already made:

The Revenue fund—the three per cent. fund, and the University fund, belonging to the State, and furnished to the State bank as part of the Tuscaloosa capital amounting to \$1,145,408

The U. S. surplus fund on deposit, 669,087

The Com. School fund on deposit, 700,805

Total, \$2,515,300

These debts the State must release to the banks. The money is undoubtedly lost, and if the funds are to be replaced, it must be from other sources than the banks. All the surplus they can furnish above their debts to individuals, and more still, will be required to provide for the next class of

their debts to the State, namely for bonds sold for capital.

The actual capital employed in the banks consists of the proceeds of bonds sold, with the addition at Tuscaloosa, of the funds already stated viz: the revenue, 3 per cent. and University funds. The debts is the par value of the bonds.

The aggregate of bonds issued by this state for banking capital, was reported by the State Treasurer in 1840, at \$10,859,556 bearing an aggregate interest of \$563,968.

But these bonds were not all sold—all were not for capital for the state banks, and some of them have been redeemed.

The \$600,000 redeemable in 1859 was for the States share in the stock of the bank of Mobile.

There are reported to be on hand, unsold the following amounts:

At Montgomery, \$186,917
Decatur, 383,000
Huntsville, 372,000—\$ 941,917
Add the Bk of Mobile bonds, 600,000

Total, \$1,541,917

The bond debt for capital stood then at the resorts nominally \$10,859,556

Reduced by this reduction, 1,541,917

Really at, \$9,317,639

Upon which the annual interest is about \$487,000

But this sum is still too large—for several of the Bank reports speak of bonds bro't in by the banks, to what amount is not yet known. A common estimate placed it about \$300,000

So that the bond debt was not far from nine millions of dollars.

Since that time a further reduction has been made by the payment of \$811,000 being the proportion of the short Bonds, which the State was at liberty to pay in 1842, and which the Banks have paid. It is further believed that several of the banks have brought up some of their bonds since, but to what amount is also unknown. It is however highly probable that the State Bonds unpaid, do not now exceed \$8,000,000 and the interest about \$450,000 per annum. It is true that there is a sore point in the history of the last year's Banking. How were these Bonds paid, and in what way and to what extent, did the payment affect the value of the remaining assets and the market value of the notes. We are assured that it will be shown, that both the manner and the principle upon which that operation was conducted, were very unfavorable in their effect to the credit of the State and the currency of the Banks.

The payment of the principal of these State Bonds, is a matter of choice merely with the State. None of them, not even the short Bonds, so called, are payable, positively at any day. A day is indeed fixed at which the State may pay if she chooses, but she reserves in the law and the Bonds the right of deferring payment if she might find it to her interest. They are re-indebtors so many years after date, or at the pleasure of the State thereafter. The principle which runs through them is, that the State, paying the interest punctually, may select her own time for paying them off, and the equity in behalf of the holders, is that they shall have fair notice of the intention of the State.

A common mistake has prevailed all the discussion about the legal duration of the system. One side has argued vehemently for the necessity of providing immediately for the winding up of the system, offering to consent that the winding up shall be spread over a number of years. There is only two branches, to wind up which any legislation required, and of them, that at Mobile, will be closed of necessity, and by common consent. The other, that the Huntsville, has no limit to its existence by charter but is in a condition to make no immediate action, or great importance. It can pay its immediate and its ultimate liabilities with ease.

The other Banks are three, and their charters have but a short time to run. The State Bank at Tuscaloosa, and Montgomery Branch, both expire on the 1st day of January, 1845, and that at Decatur on the first day of January, 1846. So that without any hostile legislation against the System, and only providing for the settlement of the affairs of the Banks, there will be no State Bank, but that at Huntsville, after January 1846, only three and a half years from this time.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]
THOUGHTS ON BANKRUPTCY.

In the distribution of good and evil in the world, it seldom happens that any man has pleasure without alloy; and there is now in our country a numerous class of citizens, who, from untoward events, are peculiarly exposed to ill-fortuned criticism, to which they can be only more or less indifferent. We allude to those who by adventure in trade, losses, and fluctuations in the value of property, have become entangled beyond their means of payment, and who, to avoid bondage more revolting than slavery, of which it is the worst form, have sought the protection of law enacted by the representatives of the people and the States, for the emergency which the action of the Government had no slight influence in producing. It may be confidently assumed, that the step taken by a man to have himself declared a bankrupt, is reluctantly adopted, and is resorted to as the only alternative between a life of utter insignificance, in many points of view, on the one hand, and the hope of retrieving his losses, on the other, and thereby do justice to all men to which he is prompted by desires and which new acquisitions may render possible.

We marvel not that men, who, by interest, or selfishness, are above pecuniary dependence, and whose chief satisfaction consists in seeing others miserable, should be opposed to a law which deprives them of so much refined happiness. Whoever has lived to half three score and ten, and who has not stumbled all his time, knows enough of mankind, to bear out the assertion, that their pecuniary interests govern their judgments, with very rare exceptions. This

appears to be the case, not from principle, but rather from necessity. Men usually grow up with generous emotions, and take great pleasure in making others happy. A short career, often terminating in the ruin of their fortunes, admonishes them their folly, and then it is they strike for self, and let the hindmost fare as they can. There are some, however, who receiving property by inheritance or otherwise, for which they are entitled to no credit, erect themselves in lordly and domineering attitudes, and by virtue of their possessions and a total want of sympathy, speak evil of all bankrupts, as if nature had awarded all superiority to one side.

In estimating such conduct, it ought to be remembered that the wisdom of Providence has allotted to each person as much trouble, of some kind, as he is able to bear; and that if a long succession of hardships beset us, they must have an end; while the prosperous flatter their day, experience their cares, and also disappear. Life would become joyless and insipid, if men were exempt from vexations. Too much good is tantamount to an evil. As we are addressing the sensibilities and reason of that unfortunate class, who, for their own preservation, after every other recourse has failed, have taken shelter under a benign law of the land, we desire to cheer them up. Be patient, laborious and temperate, and the dawn of a brighter day will as certainly appear, as that you live a few years. What mortal, even the best and most gifted, can pierce the veil of the future and read its casualties? Where is the guaranty that the man, who, presuming on his wealth, meeks you to day, shall be as pennyless the next year, as yourself, and subject, in his turn, to all the taunts which he proudly aimed at you? Such things have taken place, within your knowledge, and are destined to continue. Let no unmanly gloom settle on your mind. The storm is now beating, in its fury, against you. Pursue the course marked out by the law, and secure that relief which you in vain sought from your creditors; bearing in mind, that nothing more is cancelled than the legal obligation. That which is of higher validity, but cannot be used to destroy you like the other, is not impaired; and when fortune enables you you will interpret not less for your reputation, than peace and serenity of mind.

The bankrupt should view the matter thus: He finds himself pressed down with a mountain of liability, on his own account and for others. What must he do? The sheriff has already taken every thing, and a large balance yet exists. In such a plight crushed in spirits, and no opening for more than a bare subsistence, he must consent to languish out his days and beggar his children; or by a step, lawful, though disagreeable, lift himself at once from the bottomless quagmire of debt, and restore vitality to his frame, and comfort to his domestic circle. There is surely nothing base in the decision which harness none, but dispenses good to many. It might as well be expected that a man, confined in prison for debt, could pay his creditors with his personal labor in a field, as for debtors without property, to satisfy liabilities on which, by their utmost exertions, they could not pay a fourth of the annual interest. There is nothing immortal in praying, under such circumstances, the benefit of the bankrupt law. On the contrary, not to do so, would manifest an utter, and no very laudable, disregard of duty. Every man should be ambitious to do the most in his power for the general good. If a discharge from old debt which the toll of fifty years could never reduce will enable him to be useful to himself and to others, it would argue great perversion of morals or obliquity of judgment not to seek and accept it.

There are persons, notoriously insolvent and whose little expect to lounge in the moon as to pay their debts, very much prone to give themselves airs on the subject, by denouncing all bankrupts as dishonest, and their application for relief as dishonorable.

Even if such individuals had more weight in the community than the public, for good reasons, are disposed to allow, still their opposition is harmless, and should not afflict a moment's pain. They are, generally, men who labor under the belief that much talking, and high pretensions, will pass among the simple as real greatness! Let such characters trifle away their time, & waste their breath in the vocation to which they are so well suited. We trust that no bankrupt has so little experience or reflection, as to be annoyed by such a class of the human species, who live to no purpose, and will benefit the world only by leaving it.

Tuscaloosa Monitor.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.

I perceive "No Bankrupt" has again made his appearance in the columns of your paper, in doing which he says he is not with the vain hope of dispelling the gloom in which your Lorenzo is enveloped, nor of restoring to his seduced imagination, and blasted judgment the light of heaven, neither does he expect to make the unconstitutionality or impious operation of the bankrupt law appear to any one who is anxiously looking forward to the time when he will take shelter under its wide covert, and by one broad sweep with the magic wand of voluntary bankruptcy strike out all his debts." If it is the object of the writer to make the impression that Lorenzo is one whose judgment is "blasted" by intending at any time to avail himself of the provisions of the law in question, by becoming a voluntary bankrupt, I can only say he is widely mistaken, and I submit whether such an insinuation was at all called for by the occasion, or is in any degree in accordance with the rules of charity and urbanity, which should characterize an honest enquiry after truth: if the insinuation is intended to be general and to cast an odium on all whose misfortunes make it necessary to seek relief from the provisions of the law, I reply that it is quite possible there may be individuals who have as little intention of paying their own just debts or

expectation of doing so, as they have "of lounging in the moon" who are quite as likely to have their "imagination seduced" and their "judgments biased" by a mistaken belief that they may obtain a little "mushroom popularity" from a show of aversion to this law, and all connected with it as those are of whom he chooses to speak so disparagingly, there are two classes who are generally found most clamorous against this law; the one composed of the "Shylocks" of the land who are not satisfied with the bond without the pound of flesh, and the other of those who are indebted beyond their capacity to pay, and are too indolent and wanting in energy to expect ever to accumulate any thing, but who expect to raise themselves in the estimation of the former class, by a strutting show of dislike to the law, and all who do not oppose it, and as an affected opposition as well as an affected attachment, is usually found more clamorous than a real one; those who belong to the latter class, are usually found most noisy and officious in their opposition.—I do not wish to be understood as classing "No Bankrupt" with either: it may happen however, that as little time "may divulge the secret" as it will take to divulge another secret, to which he has significantly alluded in his last production. It has never been my custom to attribute improper motives when I could conceive of proper ones, nor is it my intention now, but as No Bankrupt has chosen to insinuate that those who advocate the law are doing so from improper considerations, I deemed it not improper to show that others might be quite as obnoxious to such a charge; if in this there is any thing improper, let the blame rest with those who made such a course necessary in self-defence.

I now proceed to notice some other portions of the writer's last address. In the first place he complains that I have misconceived him, in supposing he admitted the constitutionality of the law; I certainly did suppose he implicitly admitted that much, and to this conclusion I was led, as well from the language of the writer as the situation and nature of the controversy; it was certainly the object of the writer to prove, that those who passed the law acted improperly, and inasmuch as its unconstitutionality would have been as strong if not the strongest argument against it, it was excusable at least to suppose he would not omit so strong an argument in his favor and resort to those so flimsy and inconsistent as I trust the arguments used have been shown to be. I am however willing to stand corrected as he has now come out and places the law on constitutional grounds; I will attempt briefly to consider the reasons he advances. In the outset of this part he attempts to convict me of "unfairness and duplicity" and (to use his own very polite expressions) in order to this he quotes that part of my former publication in which he says after referring to that part of the United States constitution which prohibits the states from passing an *ex post facto* law or law impairing the obligation of contracts: I say the same section is just as plain and express in its prohibition of making treaties and coining money; and because I have insisted that a clause in the constitution limiting the powers of the States did not prohibit Congress in the cases therein enumerated, he gravely concludes that I have argued that congress implicitly derives power to do those acts which the States are prohibited from doing, and this in the face of the constitution which has given to Congress express power to do those very acts, and in the face of the assertion on my part that the clause alluded to had no other object than to limit the powers of the States. I submit whether "No Bankrupt" deals fairly himself in his assertion that the whole tenor of my argument went to prove that I derived the power for Congress to make treaties and coin money under that clause of the constitution. It occurs to me that nothing short of an "error of the moon" could have induced any reader to come to such conclusion, yet from this man of straw of his own manufacturing he enters into a long argument to prove what none ever was heard to deny—that a prohibition of powers to the States is not *ipso facto* a delegation of that power to the general government. I cannot resist the conclusion that No Bankrupt is a little in the situation of many other I have known, who having been in the habit of holding controversy and hearing others do so in regard to reserved powers and delegated powers, powers implied and powers express, have become adepts (at least in their own opinion) upon those points, and seek all ways and means to find some one with whom to run a tilt upon that subject, and like the Knight of La Mancha can see in every thing an adventure sufficient to rouse them to action. Now I can assure No Bankrupt, I have no wish to break a lance with him on that question; and that he is as much mistaken in supposing that I ever did attempt to derive the power of the general government to coin money and make treaties, from the clause which prohibits the states from doing so, as was the renowned Don Quixote in supposing a flock of sheep to be a company of Giants. After the hot contest which No Bankrupt had gotten himself into with this fightful doctrine of his own imagination and giving himself a little cooling time, he next attacks the fortification behind which he says Lorenzo attempts to make a stand. "He admits there is some apparent plausibility in the position," yet he thinks this will fall like the rest "when it is correctly examined and the proper tests applied." The position he alludes to he informs us is that clause of the constitution which says "congress shall have power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States" this grant is large and without restriction in any particular whatever, except that the laws shall be uniform in all the States, now the inclusion of one restriction excludes all other restrictions not named, according to a well known maxim in law, yet No Bankrupt insists that as the term is technical there can be no law on the subject passed under the

constitution which is to include any description of persons except such as were included by the English law of Bankruptcy at the time. The statute of Henry the 8th is I believe the oldest on the subject; that statute contains the term Bankruptcies; this was almost entirely altered says Judge Blackstone by the 13th Elizabeth, and again by State James the 1st, which included servicers. Subsequent statutes extended the law to include Inn keepers, Bankers, Brokers and Factors, and lastly farmers who bought potatoes, cows, horses and other commodities for sale again; yet during all these changes of the law the same technical term was used, and this was well known to the framers of our constitution. If a mere technical term was in any country, during all time, to bind posterity, it might produce a lamentable state of things. The constitution uses the term executive in relation to the chief magistrate, which is a technical term also, and will No Bankrupt insist upon this word having the precise meaning here that it was understood to have at the time in England; if so our executive can do no wrong, for that is and then was included in the term in England, and it would also constitute him head of the church and give him many other attributes, which all know was not intended he should possess; this argument of No Bankrupt was used in Congress during the debates on the Bankrupt bill, and discarded by a solemn vote of both houses; indeed it found very little favor with any party, and was only thrown into the debate as a kind of make-weight, to aid what was thought by the opponents of the bill much stronger objections. It has been well remarked by an able judge of the human mind, that the powers of the imagination obtain some vigor before the intellectual faculties are much exercised in abstract disquisition. Men are frequently poets before they are philosophers. They may feel with sensibility and describe with force when they have made but little progress in investigation and reasoning. And I cannot resist the conclusion that so far as the constitutionality of the bankrupt law is concerned such is the situation of No Bankrupt. That he has come to his conclusions more from the powers of imagination, than from the force of reasoning, to this conclusion I come, as well from the language of the constitution itself, as from the well known facts that there were amongst those who enacted the law, some of the ablest men in the nation, and that the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are carrying the law into effect, acting upon an oath to support the constitution; this I conceive should be satisfactory to all "unseduced imaginations" until arguments can be brought forward more cogent than those insisted on by No Bankrupt. It is difficult to retain one's gravity while examining that part of his argument which relates to the statutes of Alabama in favor of insolvents as an argument against the necessity of a uniform bankrupt law. Does he suppose the laws of Alabama are of force in all the States? And does he not know that an individual discharged under the insolvent law of a State can be arrested and imprisoned for the same debt if found in another State; that in many of the States this may be done even for the sum of five dollars or fifty cents? To that part of the argument in which he depicts the situation of those who are reduced to poverty by being unable to obtain payment from persons who they have trusted; it is a sufficient answer to say that the law requires a man to surrender all he has and having done so, I can conceive no possible good which any creditor can have from the imprisonment of the person of the debtor, nor can I see the impropriety of extending this law equally to all, to the farmer and the mechanic; as well as the trader and merchant. Our government is founded, and I hope will always be administered upon the doctrine of equal rights, & not of exclusive privileges. As to the objection that our law admits of voluntary bankruptcy, the objection is equally futile; and indeed it prevails in effect in England, as much as it does here; the act of Bankruptcy can be committed there and elsewhere, whenever the trader chooses, and is always voluntary—and how easy is it to get some friendly creditor to enter a petition of bankruptcy. Our Bankrupt law is much better than the English law; it is better in that it extends to all and gives no exclusive right to the merchant over others; it is better in that it does not require a party to secrete himself, or do any other act tending to defraud creditors. Surely it is a poor objection to a law intended for relief, that it gives it to the honest man as well as the fraudulent and dishonest. And yet such are the objections raised against this law by the arguments of No Bankrupt. But such arguments do not weigh with and give no light to

LORENZO.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived about 9 o'clock this morning from Bristol, bringing us papers from that city to the 16th July inclusive, and from London to the evening of the 15th.

The most important news is the death of the Duke of Orleans, who was heir to the throne of France.

The commercial accounts, on the whole are more favorable than before. There was more demand for cotton and for cotton goods; and in merchandise generally, there was more movement. The prospects of the harvest were very good; yet the duties under the new tariff were ranging down, and the prices of foreign breadstuffs were rather better than at our last dates.

Money was very plenty in London. For advances on stocks, the rate was 1-1/2 a 2 per cent. a year, and in the discounting of commercial paper 3 a 4 per cent.

The London Courier, formerly one of the most influential and extensively circulated papers in the Metropolis, has been merged in the Globe. *Sic transit.*

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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SABBATH EVENING.

BY G. D. PRITCHETT.

How calmly sinks the parting sun!
Yet twilight lingers still,
And beautiful as dreams of heaven,
It lingers on the hill.
Earth sleeps, with all her glorious things,
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings,
And, rendering back the hues above,
Seems resting in a trance of Love.

Round yonder rock the forest trees,
In shadowy groups recline,
Like muses at evening bow'd in prayer,
Around the holy shrine.
And through their leaves the night winds blow,
So calm and still—their music low,
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer
Soft echoed on the evening air.

And yonder western throng of clouds,
Retiring from the sky,
So calmly move, so softly glow,
They seem to Fancy's eye,
Bright creatures of a better sphere
Come down at noon to worship here,
And from their sacrifice of love,
Returning to their home above.

The blue isles of the golden sea,
The night arch floating high,
The flowers that gaze upon the heavens,
The bright streams leaping by,
Are living with Religion—deep
On earth and sea its glories sleep
And mingle with the star-light rays,
Like the soft light of parted days.

The spirit of the holy eye
Comes through the silent air
To feeling's hidden spring, and wakes
A gush of music there!
And the fair depths of ether beam
So passing fair, we almost dream
That we can rise and wander through
The open paths of trackless blue!

Each soul is filled with glorious dreams,
Each pulse is beating wild
And thought is soaring to the shrine
Of glory undefiled!
And holy aspirations start
Like blessed Angels from the heart,
And bind—for earth's dark ties are riven—
Our spirits to the gates of Heaven.

"LOVE NEVER SLEEPS."
"LOVE NEVER SLEEPS!" The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed, she sits and weeps
With beating heart—"LOVE NEVER SLEEPS!"

Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburdened nature sinks to rest;
But o'er them both another keeps
His midnight watch—"LOVE NEVER SLEEPS!"

Around—above—the angel bands
Stoop o'er the caro-worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of time—"LOVE NEVER SLEEPS!"

And 'round—beneath—and over all—
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends. The slightest call
Is answered, and relief is given,
In hours of woe, when sorrow steeped
The heart in pain—"He never sleeps!"

Oh, God of Love! our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn;
And as we view thy purity
We feel our hearts within us burn—
Convinced that in the lowest depths
Of human ill, "LOVE NEVER SLEEPS!"

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—The Asiatic Cholera, which raged so fearfully in India ten years ago, and spread from thence nearly over the entire world, has again made its appearance there; and the most fearful accounts are given of its ravages. At Calcutta, Bombay and in the Deccan this pestilence was raging fearfully; and we have before us in one of the Irish papers, a letter from an officer of the 22d regiment, stationed at Camp Kurrachee, which says that in the course of one month there were buried, for that regiment alone, the band major, sergeant major, three sergeants a hundred and twenty men, twelve women and twenty children. "To bury nine men a day he says, was our allowance; sometimes three in one grave. One hundred and sixty recruits from England having joined, it whiped them off very fast."

I feel too lazy to work, and I ain't got to play; so I'll just go to bed and split the difference.

From Graham's Magazine. THE MAIDEN'S SORROW. BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Seven long years has the desert rain
Dropped on the clods that hide thy face;
Seven long years of sorrow and pain
I have thought of thy burial place.

Far on the prairies of the West,
None who loved thee beheld thee die;
They who heaped the earth on thy breast
Turned from the spot without a sigh.

There, I think, on that lonely grave,
Violets spring in the soft May shower;
There, in the Summer breezes wave
Crimson phlox and meadow flower.

There the turtles alight, and there
Perds with the spotted fawn the doe;
There, when the Winter woods are bare,
Walks the wolf on the crackling snow.

Soon wilt thou wipe away my tears;
Yesterday the earth was laid
Over my father, full of years,
Whom whose steps I have watched & stay'd.

All my work is finished here;
Every slumber, that shuts my eye,
Brings the forms of the lost and dear,
Shows me the world of spirits nigh.

This deep wound that bleeds and aches—
This long pain, a sleepless pain—
When the Father my spirit takes
I shall feel it no more again.

FIKE.—The N. O. Picayune of the 20th ult. says, At the destruction of that valuable row of nine stores on Poydras st., a few months ago, it will be remembered that Mrs Wade's large four story boarding house on Tchoupitoulas st. was in imminent danger, and although the house did not burn, great loss was sustained by damage to furniture in removal and by the flooding of water from the engines. That piece of ill luck has been followed by a stroke still more serious.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning a rapidly increasing conflagration was detected darting upward among the rear buildings of Mr Wade's establishment. These were in immediate connection with the stairs of the main house, and in almost incredible space of time communication was cut off between the upper stories & the street. Great consternation was the consequence, as the boarders sprang from their beds to find the staircase in flames beneath them. They rushed to the front windows, on Tchoupitoulas st. and trying sheets and counterpanes together, descended to the balcony, & found their way safely to the street. One heavy gentleman was lowering himself in this manner when one of the sheets tore in two, and he fell nearly half way from the fourth story window on to the gallery, sustaining, however, no serious injury.

A more remarkable escape, however, than that made by Mrs Wade herself from the burning building has never happened in our vicinity. She had caught the alarm in time to reach the street, but had lingered in search of her children, distracted with uncertainty and terror, until her return by the stairs was rendered impossible. She was soon after seen upon the roof, and the excitement that took place below at this spectacle was immense. A ladder was swiftly elevated in front of the house, but it was too short to reach the eaves. By this time the flames were raging round the upper story, and already creeping upward through the roof. With almost miraculous expedition, considering the frightful emergency of the case, another ladder was raised from the first floor beams of the new building adjoining, which was placed directly upon the top rung of the other ladder, and still did not reach the roof of the dwelling by some four or five feet. Yet from this perilous and fearful height the daring woman swung herself by means of a sheet, reached the ladder and descended slowly and safely down the trembling support to the ground. She had not yet stepped from the last rung of the ladder when the upper part broke, showing but too plainly how critical had been the danger passed! The dangerous and uncertain vehicle of descent was raised against the wall in a most precarious position, and was held by Mr. Wade himself, who by the exertion of prodigious strength preserved it from falling or sliding away. It was a most extraordinary and thrilling incident, which happily terminated in the safe restoration of the lady into the arms of her husband.

Mrs. Wade is a heavy woman, and her escape of yesterday morning was truly miraculous. She is much injured by agitation of mind, and a blistering of the neck and hands by the flames and sparks ere she left the roof.

The rear buildings were completely destroyed, and the upper story of the house, besides vast damage to the furniture. The fire is generally supposed to have been the result of accident. A black boy about 14 years old is missing, supposed to have met a horrible death in the flames.

A very romantic young lady fell the other day into the river, and was near drowning but succor being fortunately at hand, she was drawn out senseless, and carried home. On coming to, she declared to the family that she must marry him who had saved her. "Impossible," said her papa. "What is it not that interesting young man who lives here in our neighborhood? Dear me no—it was a Newfoundland dog."

AN INCIDENT AT NIAGARA.—From a letter in the Boston Transcript.

A circumstance occurred here day before yesterday (Thursday) quite extraordinary, and therefore the lion of conversation. A horse was seen from an elevation between the Clifton House and the road leading to the burning spring, swimming from Navy Island on the Canada, side, toward the opposite shore. Strange and impossible as it may seem, being a powerful animal, it is supposed he succeeded in reaching Grass Island, more than two-thirds the way across the Niagara river. This was accomplished by having started high up—so that a diagonal line enabled the bold adventurer to plant his hoofs on that little patch of terra firma—green island—a narrow strip of grass that peeps out of the water but a short distance above Goat Island.

After fading awhile, and therefore attracting a still larger number of wondering spectators, he seemed to survey the mighty exhibition of fury around, and again plunged into the resistless current—either intending to return, or touch upon the American side, for horses think, aye, and reason too, but the rushing waters, like an army of hungry tigers, whirled the poor beast hither and thither, and onward too, so that as he reached the first rapid, nothing but his head could be now and then observed above the angry billows. Before coming to the brink of the magnificent cataract, toward the middle of the descent, it was quite evident that life was extinct.

Over went the carcass, which was soon discovered by those below at the ferry, where it was towed on shore and examined. It proved to be a very large horse, in excellent flesh, almost milk-white, but every bone in the body was crushed or broken into fragments. At the last advice the remains were at the whirlpool, running an endless round, the race of a magic horse, as though it were intended to impress the mind with a deeper sense of horror, while gazing into the awful abyss below.

BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.

Many have heard of the brilliant stucco whitewash on the east side of the Presidents house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, with some additional improvements learned by experiment.

Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process, to keep in steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, & stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot, for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes, more or less small, may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint, for wood, brick, or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quantity. A delicate tint of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverised common clay well mixed with the Spanish brown, before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lamp black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the out-mixed together produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally estimated prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because taste are very different: it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the white wash, which makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, & you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully though a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture.

If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed.

A Judgment.—One day last week a man was employed rickety hay in his master's field, near Ivybridge, Devon, when a circumstance took place of a most awful nature. The atmosphere, which had been sunny, became clouded, and a heavy shower of rain fell. The man continued his work, throwing the hay from the ground to the top of the rick; but in a moment of passion he raised the fork high in the air, and swore that God Almighty might come and rick the hay, for he would not. At that instant a flash of lightning, attracted by the iron prongs of the fork, struck him to the earth, and on being raised the unhappy man was dead.

SCARLET FEVER.—The happiest effects have resulted from washing the patient in weak lye, which feels slippery to the fingers. It is best to begin in time, when the fever or redness first appears and with a cloth or sponge, apply it all over the child every few hours; but if the fever has got up, it should be repeated every five minutes till the heat abates. A child was getting better under this treatment, but his nurse observed in the night that he was again very hot; she washed him all over, and in a few minutes every trace of the fever left him. He felt cool, slept comfortably until morning and had no return of it. Even bathing the feet in weak lye has a very soothing effect.

Postmaster's Commissions.—We are glad to have it in our power to announce that the Postmaster General has recinded the order readjusting and reducing the commissions of Deputy Postmasters.—This order originally made with great reluctance by him, was precautionary. He had just grounds to apprehend a deficiency in the revenue of the Department to meet its current obligations. The economy which he has been enabled to introduce into the service, and the increased vigilance of the Deputy Postmasters in the execution and enforcement of the laws regulating their duties have satisfied him that, with a continuation of the like service by all the agents of the Department, its obligation may be met by its income, during the present year.

Madisonian.

From the New York Union. VETO POWER.

The following veto from Gen. Washington, was on the old apportionment bill. The idea seems to be impressed upon the minds of the present majority in Congress that their laws and ordinances are the supreme law of the land, without the intervention of any constitutional check, and they have worked themselves into a phrensy, whenever the President has deemed it his duty to veto their proceedings. Between the legislative and executive branches of the government, there should exist the best feelings, and Congress, under no circumstances, should pass a law, which they have reason to believe the Executive will veto. It is not legislating for the good of the country, but waging war on the constitutional prerogative of the President.

UNITED STATES, April 5, 1792.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.—I have maturely considered the act passed by the two Houses, entitled, "An act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several states according to the first enumeration," and I return it to your House, wherein it originated, with the following objections:

"1. The Constitution has prescribed that Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers; and there is no one proportion or division which applied to the respective numbers of the States, will yield the number and allotment of Representatives proposed by the bill.

"2. The Constitution has also provided that the number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000; which restriction is, by the context, and by fair and obvious construction, to be applied to the separate and respective number of the States; and the bill has allotted to 8 of the States more than one for every 30,000."

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

In the year 1826, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence, had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Carroll alone remained among the living, the government of the city of New York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor, and obtain from him for deposit in the public hall of the city, a copy of the Declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed with his own hand, to a copy of that instrument, the grateful, solemn, and pious supplemental Declaration which follows:

"Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, he has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation and on myself, in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 80 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American Independence, and certify my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2nd day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extend to the whole family of man."

CHARLES CARROLL,
Of Carrollton.

August 2, 1826."

The Boston Post says that Webb's wound in the leg will be a public benefit, it makes him less of a calf than before.

Honor & Honesty.—The difference there is between honor and honesty, seems to be chiefly the motive: the mere honest man does that from duty which the man of honor does for the sake of character.

The last number of Kendall's interesting sketches of incidents connected with his Santa Fe Expedition is as follows—
The morning of the 3d September broke

bright and cloudless; the sun rising from out the prairie in all his majesty. Singular as it may appear, nearly every shower we had came in the night, from the time we left Austin until we reached the Mexican settlements. Again we spent a couple of hours drying our blankets, then we dined up and pursued our journey, and still in a northwest direction.

We had scarcely gone six miles; before we suddenly came upon an immense rent or chasm in the earth; far exceeding in depth the one we had so much difficulty in crossing the day before. No one was aware of its existence until we were immediately upon its brink, when a spectacle exceeding in grandeur anything we had previously witnessed, came suddenly in view. Not a tree, or bush, no outline whatever, marked its position or course; and we were all lost in a moment of wonder, as one by one we left the double file ranks, and rode up to the verge of the yawning abyss.

In depth it could not have been less than eight hundred or a thousand feet, and from three to five hundred yards in width, and at the point where we first struck it, the sides were nearly perpendicular. A sickly sensation of dizziness was felt by all as we looked down (as it were) into the very depths of the earth. Below, an occasional spot of green relieved the eye; and a small stream of water, now rising to the view, then sinking behind some huge rock, was bubbling and foaming along. Immense walls, columns in some places that appeared to be arches, were seen standing, worn by the water undoubtedly, and so perfect in form that we could with difficulty be brought to believe that the hand of man was not upon them. The rains of centuries, falling upon an immense prairie, had here found a reservoir, and their workings upon the different veins of earth and stone had formed these strange and fanciful shapes.

Before reaching the chasm, we had crossed numerous large trails leading a little more to the west than we were travelling, and we were at once convinced that they all centred in a common crossing close by. In this conjecture we were not disappointed; for a trot of half an hour brought us into a large road, the thoroughfare along which millions of Indians, buffalo, and mustangs, had travelled for years. Perilous as the descent looked, we well knew there was no other near. The lead mule was again started ahead, the steeper and older horses were next driven over the sides, while the more skittish and untractable brought up the rear. Once in the narrow path which led circuitously down the steep descent there was no turning back; and our maddened animals finally reached the bottom in safety. Several large stones were loosened from their fastenings by our men during the frightful descent. They would leap, dash, and thunder down the precipitous sides, and strike against the bottom far below us with a terrific crash.

We found a running stream at the bottom, and on the opposite side a romantic dell covered with short grass and a few scattering cotton-woods. A large body of Indians had encamped on this very spot but a few days previous; the wilted limbs of the trees and other "signs" showing that they had made it a resting place. We, too, halted a couple of hours, to give our horses an opportunity to graze and rest themselves. The trail which led up on the opposite side was discovered a short distance above us, to the south, winding up the steep and ragged sides of the precipice.

As we journeyed along this dell, all were struck with admiration at the strange and fanciful figures made by the washing of the waters during the rainy season. In some places, perfect walls, formed of a reddish clay, were seen standing; and were they anywhere else, it would be impossible to believe that other than the hand of man had formed them. The vein of which these walls were composed, was of even thickness, very hard, and ran perpendicularly; and when the soft sand which had surrounded them was washed away, the veins still remained standing upright; in some places one hundred feet high, and three or four hundred in length.

Columns, too, were there; and such was their architectural order, and so much of chaste grandeur was there about them, that we were lost in wonder and admiration. In other places, the breastworks of forts would be plainly visible; then, again, the frowning turrets of some castle of the olden time. Cumbersome pillars of some mighty pile raised to religion or royalty, were scattered about; regularity was strangely mixed up with ruin and disorder—and Nature had done it all. Niagara has been considered one of her wildest freaks; but Niagara sinks into insignificance, when compared with the wild grandeur of this awful chasm. Imagination carried us back to Thebes, to Palmyra, and to ancient Athens; and we could not help thinking that we were now among their ruins.

Our passage out of this place was effected with the greatest difficulty. We were obliged to carry our rifles, holsters, and saddle bags in our hands, and in clambering up a steep pitch, one of the horses, striking his shoulder against a projecting rock, was precipitated some fifteen or twenty feet directly upon his back. All thought he must be killed by the fall; but, singular enough, he rose immediately, shook himself, and a second effort in climbing proved more successful—the animal had not received the slightest apparent injury.

By the middle of the afternoon we were all safely across, after spending five or six hours completely shut out from the world. Again we found ourselves upon the level prairie, and, on looking back after proceeding some hundred yards, not a sign of the immense chasm was visible. The waste we were then upon, was at least two hundred and fifty miles in width; and the two chasms I have mentioned were the reservoirs, and at the same time the conductors, of the heavy quantity of rain which falls upon it during the wet season to the running streams. The prairie is undoubtedly the largest in the world, and the chasms are in perfect keeping with the size of the prairie.

At sundown we halted by the side of a water hole and encamped for the night. By this time many of the men were entirely out of provisions, while those who still had a little beef left had saved it by stinting themselves on the previous days. The worst of our sufferings had now commenced.

From Kendall's Sketches of the Mexican Santa Fe Expedition.

Visit to a Commonwealth of Prairie Dogs—Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants—An attack upon the Community—Sojourners among them in the Shape of Otols and Rattlesnakes, with other matters.

Learning from the guide who had returned that there was a large city or commonwealth of prairie dogs directly on the route the command would take, with two companions I started on ahead to visit these neighbors.—We were induced by a double object—first by a desire to examine one of the republics about which prairie travellers have said so much; and secondly to obtain something to eat, for the flesh of these animals was said to be excellent.

Our road wound up the sides of a gently ascending mountain for some six or seven miles. On arriving at the summit we found a beautiful table land spread out before us, reaching for miles in every direction. The soil appeared to be uncommonly rich and was covered with a luxuriant growth of musquet trees. The grass was of the curly musquet species, the sweetest and most nutritious of all the different kinds of grass, and the dogs never locate their towns or cities except where it grows in abundance.

We had proceeded but a short distance after reaching this beautiful prairie before we came upon the outskirts of commonwealth. A few scattering dogs were seen scampering in, and by their short and sharp yelps giving a general alarm to the whole community.

Upon the first cry of danger from the outskirts it was soon taken up in the centre of the city, and now nothing was to be seen in any direction but a dashing and scampering of the mercurial and excitable denizens of the place, each to his lodge or burrow. Far as the eye could reach the city extended, and all over it the scene the same.

We rode leisurely along until we had reached the more thickly settled portion of the place when we halted, and after taking the bridle from our horses to allow them to graze we prepared for a regular attack upon the inhabitants. The burrows were not more than fifteen yards apart, with well-trodden paths leading in different directions, and I even thought I could discover something like regularity in the laying out of the streets.

We sat down upon a bank under the shade of a musquet and leisurely surveyed the scene before us. Our approach had driven every one to his home in our immediate vicinity, but some hundred yards off the small mound of each burrow was occupied by a dog, sitting straight up on his hinder legs and coolly looking about him to ascertain the cause of the recent commotion.—Every now and then some citizen more venturesome than his neighbor would leave his lodge on a flying visit to a companion, apparently exchange a few words, and then scamper back as fast as his legs would carry him.

By and by, as we kept perfectly still, some of our nearer neighbors were seen cautiously poking their heads from out their holes, and looking cunningly and at the same time inquisitively about them. Gradually a citizen would emerge from the entrance of his domicile, come out upon his looking out place, perk his head and commence yelping.

We were armed, one with a double-barreled shot gun, another with one of Colt's eight-shooting rifles of small bore, while I had a rifle made in Louisville by the celebrated Dickson, running about twenty-four to the pound, and acknowledged by all to be the best weapon in camp. It would drive a ball through and through a buffalo at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, held up that far, and there was no jumping off or running away by a deer when struck in the right place—to use a common expression he would never know what hurt him. Hit one of the dogs here he would with a small ball, he would almost invariably turn a peculiar somersault and go into his hole—but with a ball from my rifle the entire head of the animal would be knocked off and after this there was no escape.

For three hours we remained in this commonwealth, watching the movements of the inhabitants and occasionally picking one of them off. No less than nine were got by the party, and one circumstance I would mention as singular in the extreme, and which shows the social relationship which exists among these animals, as well as the regard they have for one another. One of them had perched himself directly upon the pile of earth in front of his hole, sitting up and exposing a fair mark, while a companion's head was poking out of the entrance, too timid perhaps to expose himself further. A well-directed ball from my rifle carried away the entire top of the former's head and knocked him some two or three feet from his post perfectly dead. While reloading, the other dashing came out, seized his companion by one of his legs, and before we could reach the hole had drawn him completely out of reach, although we tried to twist him out with a ramrod. There was a feeling in the little incident, a something human, which raised the animals in my estimation, and ever after I did not attempt to kill one of them, except when driven by extreme hunger.

The prairie dog is apparently about the size of a rabbit, heavier perhaps, more compact, and with much shorter legs. In ap-

pearance it resembles the woodchuck or ground hog of the North, although a trifle smaller than that animal. In their habits the prairie dogs are social, never live alone like other animals, but are always found in villages or large settlements. They are a wild frolicsome set of fellows when undisturbed, restless and ever on the move, and appear to take especial delight in chattering away the time and visiting about from hole to hole to gossip and talk over one another's affairs—at least so their actions would indicate. When they find a good location for a village, and no water is handy, old hunters say that they dig a well to supply the wants of the community.

On several occasions I crept up close to one of their villages, without being observed, to watch their movements. Directly in the centre of one of them I particularly noticed a very large dog, sitting in front of his door or entrance to his burrow, and by his own actions and those of his neighbors it really looked as though he was the president, mayor or chief—at all events he was the "big dog" of the place. For at least an hour I looked at the operations in this little community.—During that time the large dog I have mentioned received at least a dozen visits from his fellow dogs, who would stop and chat with him a few moments and then run off to their dwellings. All this while he never left his post for a moment, and I thought I could discover a gravity in his deportment not discernible in those by whom he was surrounded. Far is it from me to say that the visits he received were upon business, or as having any thing to do with the local government of the village; but it certainly looked so. If any animal is endowed with reasoning powers, or has any system of laws regulating the body politic, it is the prairie dog.

In different parts of the same village the members of it were seen gamboling, frisking and visiting about, occasionally turning heels over head into their holes, and appearing to have all sorts of fun among themselves.—Owls of a singular species were also seen among them. They did not appear to join in their sports in any way, but still seemed to be on good terms, and as they were seen entering and coming out of the same holes may be considered as members of the same family, or at least retainers. Rattlesnakes too, dwell among them, but the idea that has obtained of their living upon sociable terms of companionship with the dogs is without foundation.—The snakes I look upon as loafers, not easily shaken off by the regular inhabitants, and they make use of the dwelling of the dogs as more comfortable quarters than they can find elsewhere. We killed one a short distance from a burrow who had made a meal of a half grown dog, and although I do not think they can master the larger animals, the latter are willing enough to let them pass in and out without molestation—an evil like many in every society that cannot be got rid of.

The first town we visited was several miles in length and at least a mile in width. Around, and in the vicinity, were smaller villages—suburbs of the larger town to all appearance. We kindled a fire and cooked three of those we had shot, and found the meat exceedingly sweet tender and juicy—resembling that of the squirrel, only that there was more fat upon it. Thus ended a first visit to one of the numerous dog towns of the West.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1842

It will be seen by a reference to Gov. Fitzpatrick's letter that he has declined calling an extra session of the Legislature—which will doubtless be thought a wise and judicious course by those who reflect what mischiefs have been produced by extra sessions of the National and State Legislatures within the last few years.

Sign of returning reason.—We copy the following remarks of the Nashville Union, on the impeachment of President Tyler, from a whig paper not fifty miles from this place. The article is a good one, containing much truth in a small compass—a brief intimation of the prominent points in Mr. Clay's character and some of the memorable events of the campaign of 1840. It must be taken as an evidence of the "sober second thought" or else the editor has told the truth by mistake:

From the Nashville Union.
HIGH-HANDED—A PLOT TO IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT, OR TO PRODUCE ANARCHY AND CONFUSION.

We presume there never was, nor ever will be such a set of partisan leaders associated for "rule or ruin" as that portion of the head men in whiggery who are content to be the mere instruments of Henry Clay and do his bidding at all times. Arrant Dictator as he is, any body who is willing to be a political desperado can find favor in his eyes and secure the support of his prominent sycophants.

With some propriety he has been denominated "the magnificent brag-artist"—not more from his knowledge of that gambling game at cards than from the aptitude with which he applies its principles to political warfare. He has been so often voted down by the people that his political fortunes have become desperate and he is ready for any thing.

The threat of Clay's emissaries to encamp thousands of armed men on Capitol Hill to intimidate Gen. Jackson from a faithful discharge of his official duty as President of the United States is an incident in their career not soon to be forgotten. Of a similar character were their menaces of 1840 threatening those who differed from them in opinion with the "the cartridge box" in the event of their failure to get into

power by "the ballot box." The threats of Mr. Crittenden, Capt. Stockton; and their hotheaded associates are among the most memorable characteristics of Clay's associates in the late Presidential contest.

At the extra session of 1841, Mr. Clay entered the U. S. Senate with the expectation of controlling both branches of Congress, and of finding Gen. Harrison ready to give Executive sanction to any measure that he might cause to be matured in the legislative department. Before he had accomplished much, the nation was called to mourn the loss of their President by death, and Vice President Tyler ascended to the first chair by virtue of the constitutional provision for such contingencies. Mr. Tyler refuses to be the puppet tool of Mr. Clay, whereupon the latter resigned his seat in the Senate. What next? Was not a plot forthwith laid to IMPEACH PRESIDENT TYLER?

At a meeting of the mechanics and laboring men of Philadelphia, held on Monday afternoon, at which there were several thousand present, the following was among the resolutions passed:

Resolved. That the present crisis in our affairs is mainly to be attributed to the infamous paper-money system, which in a civil day was fastened on our free institutions, and which has ever since been used by those connected with it, to defraud us of our just dues: a system which, by expansion at one time, raises us to a false and hollow prosperity; and, by contraction at another, plunges us into real ruin: a system which experience has demonstrated destroys the equal rights of man, corrupts our courts and our Legislature, and creates a spurious aristocracy of bankers, brokers, and speculators, who eat out the substance of the land, and leave destitution and want as the portion of the mechanic and laborer.

In publishing the following communication we have been requested to say, that the author disclaims any personal allusions, whatever; and that his only object is, to ridicule and discountenance certain modes of electioneering which have become too prevalent of late years.

PALL PLAY, this twelfth of Aug. 1842.
Mr. Grant: Tuther day, down to the shuteen match at Jake Starnesses, John Smith handed me the Republikin to read, jist to let un heer the nuse at wunst; so I go holt on a pease that sum of yur town larnt sparx had rit to the kandydates, axen 'em lots o' questions 'bout what they'd do if they was 'lected to the legislature; an then another pease 'bout what they did do when they was last yer; an when I was dun they all knowledged that these town fellers was jist ritten to sho off their larnin, an that, that wasn't quite the thing they wanted. Cap'n Robin Wilson then sed to me, sez he squire, yure a man what needs Pollyticks, and takes the nusepapers a heap, an nuses all 'bout what's goin on in Kongress and the Legislature, and never larnt a grammer, so jist try yur hand a lick as fur as the branch an if yu cant tell the thing as it ort to be dun, there aint no use in tryin. Next Saturday, Bill Dawkins is goin down to town, so jist avale yerself o' the opportunity, as the letter riters sez, to send Mr. Grant a few o' yer ideas for his paper. Well sez I Robin, yure the last man in the world, that dont nuse what yure talkin 'bout. an I'll give yu a few pokes with my long handle shovell, 'bout leechumceerin for 'em to chaw on, an in about two weeks moar they'll heer from me 'bout the bank an state Government. You noz Mr. Grant that told how they git to the Legislature, before I tell what they do after they do git thar, woul be what we men that rit woul cant puffed.

My lous is jist convenient too, so e'en a good deal when thare out leechumceerin, an too git some inklin on what they're arter. Now yu sez I dont want to make a fuss with nny body, an so yur readers may gress at the name o' the man that I'm goin to interduce to thar ackwaintans, in this present case.

Wun day duren the kampane (I think is the word) jist past, I was noekin bout home, an up rides Mr. — sez he how ar yu squire, how do yu do? Is yu back all well? an fifty meqr questions besides, 'bout my wile, an crap, an so fourth. Then sez he squire yu hav a fine bit o' land heer, furst rait; yes sez I, it was early mine, fur it hapens to b 'Unkl Son an this is so lard, nunny so sence an so had when a body gits it, I'm farnal skerry 'bout ever calin it mine. Why sez he squire they ax outen all reason for it emy how, sence times is got so hard, an truck is down to nothin, an its cleer outen the queseen that they want take paper munny. I have deturmund long ago, that if I'm 'lected to the legislature this yer, the price of land shall be scaled konsiderabel, an that thar shall take paper munny to beot. But sez I Mr. — our lands aint oned by our State, an for my life I cant see how yu can make it cheaper, or mak'en take paper munny. The fact is, sez I, I dont think our paper trash ort to pay for any thing. Oh sez he, I noo that its Unkl Sam's land, and only ment that the Legislature ort to pass a rezolushun that land is too lit, an us for the paper munny, I intend if I was spared to git thar, that the bank shud pay evry doler hard munny for thar sirkilashun, which yu noz squire woul make it good in the Land Ollus. So yu so he was too fast for me hear. His tunc jist run on lika a tub mill. Then he prazed my wile, sed my children was pinks, jist like thar daddy, (which made Sally look kinder pleased,) then he wanted to noe whar I got the breed of my hogs, sez he the most be the Burkshur, or fifty uther sorts he told over so fast I couldnt now think of haf the big mims he giv' em. But jist atween us Mr. Grant, thar war the starv'lest lookin critters yu ever seed. When I'd talk bout enny thing, he sed I was eadrazly rite, till thinks I to myself, I'll see if he aint bin cramin me with soft sawder as our old friend Sam Slick calls it: so I jist begun talkin 'bout our grate men, lenin a little whigward, an I vow I never seed a sinners

hed noosed quite so slick. The way he fetthered in on the Old Bural was a shame; then he giv it to Van Buren with a vengeance, sed as how they'd ruined our country; when he got to talkin about the sub treasury he got in an orful rayg, an swar that if we didnt elect Henry Clay, an git his meshurs agoin, times woul git so hard they'd brake like glass; then he went on to the biggest words about Harry of the west as he called Clay, that I ever heerd in my born days, an then he turn'd to old Hickery agin jist like he hadnt haf dun him an got 'tob sick a tantrum I couldnt stand eny moar, my har ris like brissels on a hogs back. I then told him what I was arter, an sez I Mr. — you'd better jist hall in a bit or I'll help yu. You nor no other man that walks the airth should now say another wurd agin the old hero, and a Clayman, in partieler shouldnt, Mr. Grant. Why sez he squire yu didnt let me git thru, I was jist goin on to say as how this is the way wun on the men that's now tryin to git into the legislature, sez he this is jist the way he, the tuther kandidate, hopped on old Billy Jenkins, an if yu'd bin thar to see it, I reckun yu'd a split yur sides a lafen, to oo seed the sort o' kumfirt he kecht from the old gentleman, an 'twood dun yu good to a seed him go off, jist like sum body that hadnt nuthin to say 'bout nothin at all; then the old man giv me a look, as good as sayin yu're my man. Now sez I to myself, this bangs out all natur. Then sez he squire let's drink sumthin, pullen outen his saddle-wallits a long-necked gord, that smelt as strong as ackiforus, or the rail ball face; sez he I'm nun o' yer tototolers, I never feels myself too good to take a drop with my friends, if for nothing else, to let 'em noe I haint lost all liken for 'em: I'm not wun o' yur sort that's afraid to spend a few dollars in showin good feelin for emy body; but sez he thars sum fox that sez if they cant go too Tuskylyus without trenten, its no go at all; they say, if people expect to vote for nobody that dont treat they may go to the d—l. So yu sez by this time Mr. Grant I'd got a little kool, and felt a kinder hankerin to hav sum more talk with him. So I sez Mr. — its no harm to ax yu a few questions, by no means squire, oh no sez he, it will giv me grate pleasur to give yu ideas free to my feller sitizens. Well sez I yure not proud? No sez he, fur from it. Yure not stingy? I'm sorry sez he I haint no better way than my licker of showin that I'm the last man in the world to be ackewessed of bein stingy. Yu love poor people better nor rich wunst? I allers hated that thing called arrystockrisy 'bove all men yu ever noe'd then went on to talk 'bout Jefferson demockrisy and the Lard noes what all. Now sez I to myself yu must be headed sure. Yure not stingy, not proud, love poor fox & hate rich wunst? I've nood yu sumthin aboy five yers haint I? Yes sez he. I allers seed yu at town when I went thar didnt I? Allers sez he, Well now do tell me why yu never axed me to drink, or go and dine with yu, (as yu ust to say to Kemel — when yu axed him to take dinner with yu,) or say all nite with yu, or to tell me why yu never axed me eny o' these things afore yu cum out to the legislature? and why it is that sence yu hav cum out, yu never see me at town, but yu rite state ax me to drink sumthin, to go and eat my dinner at yure lous, an say as how yure wile sent particular word for me. Well I recken as how he looked like sum body that hadnt nuthin at all to say. As this is my last skrap o' paper Mr. Grant, tell I go down to town yu must eekskewe my bein short, an in my next I'll give my ideas about what kandydates means by offerin men licker.

Yur servant,
EZEKIEL STUBBS.

GOVERNOR FITZPATRICK'S LETTER.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Tusculum, 6th Aug. 1842.
GENTLEMEN.—Your favor of the 3d inst. with the accompanying preamble and resolutions, adopted on the day previous at Eat- laby, by a portion of the county of Greene, reached me a few days since, by the bearer, Mr. Carroll.
Feeling a deep interest in every thing connected with the State and her prosperity, I have more especially observed with intense anxiety, the great difficulty of late under which our citizens have labored, caused in part by a degrading state of our currency. The subject of our Banks, coupled with an anxious desire to arrive at some correct conclusion as to the course to be pursued towards them, has, I assure you, gentlemen, much deliberated and serious reflection.
The policy of a called session of the legislature, has, within the last few weeks, been pretty freely and generally discussed in most of the leading journals of the State; and the propriety of such a course has, during that period, received from me that calm reflection which its importance certainly demands.
The preamble and resolutions alluded to, adopted with entire unanimity, by a portion of my fellow citizens of Greene, brings the subject directly to this department for action; and demands an early and frank avowal of the course I shall feel bound to pursue.
The degrading condition of the currency, and its consequent embarrassing effects, are known to all, and I may add, felt by all. But that the legislature, if now in session, could, by any act or resolve, forthwith restore the banks and the currency to a sound condition, and realize the happy results contemplated in the preamble and resolutions, I must, with great deference for the opinions of those composing the meeting, seriously question. The great misfortune of our banks heretofore has been, in my humble opinion, in being too much nursed by the legislature. It is the intrinsic wealth, & not legislative action, that gives credit to a bank, and currency to her bills. If action and attention from the legislature to Banks, could impart to them credit and confidence, ours ought, in those particulars

to stand without parallel in the history of such institutions.

But for a short period since 1837, our banks have been in a state of suspension and until within a few months their bills have answered all the purposes of a local currency; and it is strange and remarkable, that so far as the condition of the Banks is concerned, there has been less cause during the present and late depression of their paper, to distrust it, than at any time since they last suspended. They have a far less circulation, (if I am not misinformed,) than they have had at any time since that period, and with the exception of one branch, have been regularly contracting their circulation for the last twelve months, evidently looking to some period of resumption. As to the ultimate redemption of the entire circulation of all the banks there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It may not take place as soon as we all would desire; but if there was not a specie dollar in the vaults of the banks, the vast amount owing by solvent debtors, would, at no very distant period, retire the present circulation, and leave a heavy debt still owing to be met in some other currency. If we except the Mobile Branch, however, every other bank has now one dollar in specie for every two dollars of paper in circulation, and if relief is to come from them, it appears to me they can afford all in their power, as well without the inter vention of the legislature, as with it.

I allude to all this to show that the crisis through which we are passing, and the great depression under which we are passing, and the great depression under which our State paper is laboring, has been produced from a combination of causes far beyond the immediate action and control of the legislature.

The subject of our banks was the absorbing and exciting topic in the late canvass, throughout the State. It was one that appealed to the patriotism, and I might add, interest, of every voter in the State; and in many instances men were no doubt chosen in reference to that question alone. The people want permanent and decisive legislation in regard to the banks. To enable the legislature to do that understandingly, they must learn their actual condition. Under existing laws, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, (and they are to a great extent the proper organs to afford the information,) cannot commence the annual examination until within two months immediately preceding the regular meeting of the general Assembly.—Hence, you will perceive at once, in the event of a called session, so far as the actual condition of the banks is concerned, the difficulty of obtaining the desired information; and you will all admit that that would be an essential requisite to enable the representatives of the people to determine on the course best to be pursued with the banks. I am free to say, gentlemen, that I would willingly avoid the duty of avowing an opinion so widely different from those who composed the meeting at Eat-laby, many of whom I personally know, and entertain for them the highest respect, and for the opinion of all the most profound regard. If I could believe that the immediate and happy results contemplated in your preamble and resolutions could be realized by the legislature, when convened, as much as I might apprehend from hasty and precipitate legislation, as taught by experience on such occasions, independent of the fond hopes and anticipations inspired, only to be disappointed by such events, I would not hesitate, but gladly embrace the occasion to convey the General Assembly. Believing otherwise, and with great deference for the opinions of those represented by you, I must respectfully decline doing so.

With sentiments of great respect,
I am your obedient servant,
BEN. FITZPATRICK.
To Messrs. Wm. M. Murphy, J. B. Clark, David Tanner, Wm. P. Gould, R. T. Nott, F. Meriwether, S. P. Hale.

THE ELECTIONS.
NORTH CAROLINA.

In the last Legislature, the Whigs had thirty-eight majority on joint ballot. We have heard from forty-six counties, of the twenty-one in the State, and thus far, the Democrats have a majority of fourteen. The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, it is supposed, will be at least twenty-five. While the Democrats have gained twenty-seven members—which makes a difference of fifty-four—the Whigs have gained one member only—and that one, in the strong Democratic county of Franklin, by reason of the Democrats running more candidates than the county is entitled to.

The whig candidate for Governor will, no doubt, be re-elected, though his poll will fall thousands below what it was in 1840. His vote has been increased in only three counties out of thirty-one from which we have received returns; and the aggregate of the increase in those three counties is only eighty-eight. The Democratic candidate for Governor has run behind his ticket in every county from which we have seen returns—doubtless on account of his sickness; and still he has gained 2,221 on the Whig candidate in thirty-one counties. A corresponding gain in the State would not elect him.

From the North Carolina Standard.
By returns thus far received, the Democratic Republicans have a majority of 10 in the Senate, and 4 in the House. The Senate now stands 30 Democrats, 20 Whigs, and we believe the Democratic majority in that body will be still increased. In the House we may safely calculate that the majority will swell to 12 at least. Although we have along expected this result, we cannot but feel gratified that the Democracy has been true to its principles, and supported the cause of equal rights. This political revolution has been brought about by the power of truth, calmly, but firmly pressed upon the undertakings of the people. We are thankful that we have succeeded without resort to anything like hard cider or even skin humbugs, trickery, deceit

and falsehood, with which the Whigs disgraced our country in 1840. May it be ever thus! May we ever keep ourselves unspotted from the vile pollution! That glorious Democracy, under whose auspices our country has enjoyed unexampled prosperity, and risen to wealth and power, will ever press onward to political conquest, as heretofore, under the banner of truth and reason; and appeal, not the passions and appetites of the people, but to the sober second thought."

INDIANA.
We have received from 'Chapman,' (who now resides at Indianapolis, the capital of the State,) a slip embellished with a "rose-comb red," giving returns from thirty-one counties, which show that the Democrats have gained in the Legislature thirteen members, and lost five; being a net Democratic gain of eight members—three in the Senate and five in the House of Representatives. Besides, we have seen two letters to day, from Indiana to members of Congress which claim the State positively for the Democrats; but they do not give the particulars by which they arrived at the result.

On the other hand, the Whigs here say they have received returns—from how many counties we do not know—which show that the Democrats have gained only three members as far as heard from. They admit that, if the Whigs have not gained in the balance of the State, the Legislature will be Democratic. Their only hope is, that the Whigs have gained in the Northern portion of the State. Well, we have received returns from three counties there—Cass, Marshall, and Fulton—which give a Democratic gain of two; therefore we have good reasons for supposing that the hopes of the Whigs will not be realized from that source.

ELECTION RETURNS 1842.

SENATORS.
Jackson.—Thos. Wilson.*
Madison.—Fleming.*
Limestone.—Terry.*
Lawrence.—McVay.*
Franklin.—Hudson.*
Lawrence.—Rogers.*
Payette.—Marion.—B. W. Wilson.*
Morgan & Walker.—McCamhan.*
Jefferson & Tipton.—Hickman.*
DeKalb & Boone.—Hickman.*
B. W. Wilson.—Hickman.*
Tipton.—Hickman.*
Chambers & Harrison.—Hickman.*
Morgan & Walker.—Hickman.*
Pike & Shelby.—Hickman.*
Payette & Washington.—Hickman.*
Greene.—Hickman.*
Tipton.—Hickman.*
Tipton.—Hickman.*
Pike.—Hickman.*
Sunder.—Hickman.*
McCamhan.—Hickman.*
Mobile.—Hickman.*
Clark, Baldwin & Washington.—Creagh.*
Monroe & Conover.—Watkins.*
Worcester.—Hickman.*
Butler & Pike.—Hickman.*
Landon.—Hickman.*
Barbour & Russell.—Hickman.*
Henry, Dale, Coffee & Coalington.—McAlister.*
Blount & Marshall.—Hickman.*

The Counties or Districts in which elections have been held, are marked thus [S]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Autauga.—Morgan.* Mitchell.
Baldwin.—Gasque.*
Barbour.—Pettit, Jackson.
Benton.—Abernathy.* Martin.* Cochran.*
Bibb.—Morrison.* Hill.*
Bount.—Horton.* Fowler.*
Butler.—Henderson.* Watts.*
Chambers.—McLemore, Morgan.*
Clarke.—Dabose.*
Conecuh.—Jones.*
Cosa.—Kendrick.*
Corington.—Jones.*
Dallas.—Calhoun.* Norris.*
Dale & Coffee.—Justice.*
Payette.—Marchbanks, Morris.*
Franklin.—Garland.* Norman.* Richey.*
Greene.—Erwin.* Jones, Young.*
Henry.*
Jackson.—E. W. Williams.* Finley.*
Scott.* Mundy.*
Jefferson.—McMillan.* Earle.*
Lawrence.—Hubbard.* Walker.* Valliant.*
Landerdale.—Kennedy.* Smith.* & Douglass.*
Limestone.—Tate.* English.*
Landon.—Harrison.* Dunklin.*
Madison.—Robinson.* Moore.* Clay.* & McClung.*
Marion.*
Marion.—Dunn, Erwin, McCoy, Campbell.*
Morgan.—Roby.* Rice.*
Monroe.—Purveyor.* Cunningham.*
Montgomery.—Ware, Caffey.*
Macon.—Oliver.*
Perry.—Moore.* Miree.* Barron.*
Pike.—Hodges.* Crowder.*
Tipton.—Hickman.*
Tipton.—Hickman.*
Cherokee.—Cooper, Hendrix.*
DeKalb.—Winston.* Lankford.*
Marshall.—Griffin.* Fletcher.*
Smyth.—Winston.* Woodward.* Dorch.*
St Clair.—Bothwell.*
Shelby.—Kidd, Storrs.*
Walker.—Cain.*
Washington.—Turner.*
Watauga.—Bridges.* Deer.*
Tuladega.—Bishop.* Barelay.*
Tulahoma.—Gresham.*
Tulahoma.—Hanks, Meriwether.* Smith, Porter.*

(*) Democrats.

KENTUCKY.

From the present appearances, the relief party have carried the House of Representatives. The anti-relief party expect to

checkmate the relief party in the Senate, where members hold over from last year. General politics seem to have been lost sight of in the struggle. Mr. Clay is opposed to the contemplated relief measures.

GRAND RESULT OF NINE MONTHS' LEGISLATION.

The Federal majority, after a gestation of nine months, is delivered at last of a still-born tariff. The coroner should have inquest over it; for there is reason to believe that it should perish on seeing the light, and by the nostrum that despatched the little tariff. The question for the inquest to decide will be,—whether those who, at the extra session, provided that no tariff bill levying duties above 20 per cent. should co-exist with distribution, destroyed their little and big tariff bills with distribution; or the President, who simply enforces their own law, and the compact to which he was himself a party?

It is generally understood that the President will administer the law as laid down in the compromise and distribution acts, in the case of the big tariff, as he did in the little. There is not, in principle, a particle of difference between them. The majority in Congress have only made the excess over 20 per cent. (which called down the veto on the little tariff bill), run up fifty and, in some cases, a hundred per cent. higher in the case of the big tariff. They have, therefore, only provoked, by greater violence to two compromises in the tariff and distribution acts, the application of the Executive negative, which principle extends.

It is evident, then, that the whole labor of Federalism has been for a veto on legislation—not for legislation; and it is confidently stated that it has been resolved, in caucus, by the absolute party, that Congress shall adjourn on Monday week, so that no legislation can be accomplished.

Mr. Adams proposes (so says rumor) to bring forward a resolution declaring that the Senate and House have done everything that was proper for the relief of all the distresses of the country, and to provide for the wants of Government, and that everything has been arranged by the President's veto. And then Marplot Federalism is to go to the country, and ask universal approving acclamations from the people for their peculiar fidelity to public duties, and to demand an universal condemnation of the President for thwarting all the best well-meaning endeavors. In leaving the treasury unprovided—the public credit destroyed—and the Government, in all its departments, in a state of dissolution—they hope to raise a storm and all who have resisted, in the mind pointed out by the Constitution, their arbitrary and unjust proceedings.

We understand that the Democrats in Congress are prepared at once (if their opponents will stand by the conditions of the distribution law, passed by themselves at the extra session) to vote the tariff as it stood in 1840, when it furnished means sufficient, together with the land fund, according to the then Secretary of the Treasury, for all the wants of the Government. We understand that the Democratic side in Congress is not only willing to give them the duties of the tariff act as it stood in 1840, ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. ad valorem; but the increased duties of the law of the extra session, which adds upwards of five millions of revenue to the receipts as they stood during the last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration. There is no doubt that this would meet all the exigencies of the Government; and if Whiggery insists on imposing greater burdens on the people, the public cannot fail to comprehend the motive. It will be to give bounties to the manufacturers, not revenue to the Government.—Globe.

The following is the Message of the President of the U. S. giving his reasons for returning to Congress the Tariff Bill recently passed by both Houses:

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Rep. of the U. States:—It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests, or the solemn will of the people, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate Department, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty—it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one, when the subjects passed upon by Congress, happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues, to affect, variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for re-consideration be ever expedient and necessary, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the Compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged and these views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th sec., the total repeal of one of the provisions in the act of September; and, while it increases the duties above 20 per cent. directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests; or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty.

contests of rivalry. Can anything be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance? What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties, arranged as to withdraw the tariff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the tariff I believe to be necessary, to meet the economical expenditures of Government. Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation & judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the American people. In the way of accomplishing this measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest the legislative department will meet with a cordial cooperation on the part of the Executive. This

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Mo.
Special Orphans' Court, August, 8th, 1842
THIS day came into Court James Mays, and John Mays, decd., and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the third Monday in September next be set apart for final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonian, a Republican, a paper printed at Ashville, for four weeks consecutively, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said estate to be and appear at the Orphans' Court to be held at the court house in the town of Ashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why final settlement of said estate should not then be made.

Copy Test:
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Cfk C. C.
Aug. 24 1842. U. S. 70.

and one fore foot white. Blaze in the face
 some saddle spots, and a small white spot
 of the right hip appraised to thirty dollars.
 M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.
 August 17, 1842.—St.

KNOXVILLE HARMONY.
 OR
MUSIC MADE EASY;
 Selected from the best Authors now in ge-
 neral use, also a variety of Anthems,
 and original tunes being entirely
 new & well adapted to the
 use of Churches and
 Schools.
 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Songster's Companion,
 BY REV. D. BRYAN,
 For Sale at this Office.

upon the liver, invigorating the stomach & bowels, increasing the appetite, and in giving strength to the general system.

In cases of general weakness and nervous debility, the patient should take three or four doses of this pills a day. The strength is recovered, the pulse will impart strength, the vigor is health to the system; restore the appetite; lighten the spirits and hasten convalescence. Better than any medicine that can be taken. To those who are obliged to travel in warm and unhealthy regions, and who are subject to periodical attacks of fever and ague, these pills are very useful. Taken daily, will most certainly prevent an attack, and keep them in health and safety.

They can be taken by very young, weak & delicate persons without the least fear or danger, in the doses already stated.

The pills are composed entirely of simple vegetable substances, each of which is calculated to assist the others in expelling disease.

DANIEL RYAN—Names produce of E
Prince and Jane by Big Ar
B. M. POPE—Names produce of E
Prince and
JOHN W. TROTTER—Names produce of
Pink and Alice Ann by Dire
" " " Also produce of Bl. Prin
Imperitrix by Carolinian
R. D. ROWLAND—Names produce of
of the Rock and Lucinda H
by Bertrاند
Als produce of Cock of the Rock and
by Bertrاند
DANIEL BUSH—Names produce of John
comb and Miss Lumbkin b
Bertrاند
DANIEL BUSH & A. YUE—Names prod
of John Bascomb and Mary
by Jo Kent.

DELIVERY BONDS
For Sheriffs and Constables.

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Jacksonville, Republican.

Vol. 6. No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1842.

Whole No. 294

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

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All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

From the Morning Star.

THE LAWYER REFORMED.

The town clock had already struck 10. The wind moaned dolefully as it found its way through the crevices of the dilapidated cottage, and as the rain pattered on the window, it told how comfortless were those without. On that night many a family drew around their comfortable firesides, as they listened to the elements raging around them. But there was a poor building to which we have alluded, where there was no comfortable hearth, but every thing looked desolate and lonely. There was but a room, and that contained furniture of the meanest quality. The wretched looking beds, the broken chairs, the naked walls, the handful of coal almost expiring on the hearth, told of poverty in its most naked form. On one of the beds lay a female, whose countenance sallow and emaciated, indicated the ravages of grief rather than of disease. The close observer could not detect there the lingering traces of beauty. By the expiring embers sat a young girl, perhaps of 17, clothed with a thin calico gown. Poverty and suffering had not effaced the beauty of her countenance, but her eyes were red with weeping, and her cheeks pallid with grief, were still most lovely. Shivering with cold she was steadily pursuing her work, for that was the sole dependence of the family for food.

"Julia," said the mother, "do lay aside your work, and go to bed. You will perish with cold."

"But mother," replied Julia, brushing away the tear which was gathering, "I promised Mr. —, the tailor, that I would have it done this evening, and besides there is nothing left in the house to eat in the morning. So that I must finish it before I sleep." And again she plied her needle with renewed assiduity.

But where was the father and the husband all this time? Dead? No. Gone to sea? No. But he was *lipping at the coffee house* upon the fee he had that day by accident secured, for transacting a little piece of law business. And who was he? Once he was the most splendid lawyer in the city of —, but now was an outcast drunkard. The fearful habit of *taking a little*, had wound a chain around him which he ineffectually struggled to break. One after another of his clients left him, and one after another of his friends forsook him, until almost unware to himself, he found himself penniless, and a street drunkard. His companion sunk under the load and became an invalid. His beautiful Julia, raised in luxury and tenderness, for a while grieved but as want, absolute want increased, she aroused herself to meet the exigency. For a year she had supplied the scanty living of the family, whilst her unnatural parent was expending every cent he could get for the maddening liquor. But it was evident that her strength was gradually sinking under the task.

"Julia, my daughter," again said the invalid mother, in a voice feeble and choked with grief, "what is to become of us? I feel that I cannot stand it much longer, you will die from exposure."

"O mother, don't say so," replied Julia, in a tone of assumed cheerfulness, but which trembled with emotion, "for God has not forsaken us yet. He will sustain us."

"Oh, who would have supposed that we could ever have been reduced to that?—Dear George, they lay all the blame on him but it belongs to those who made him a drunkard."

"He was generous and noble once, and would have scorned the idea of seeing his wife and child suffer want! But now he does not notice it, and we shall soon be gone, I feel it!" And here the disconsolate woman burst into tears, and Julia, notwithstanding all her efforts, wept aloud.

But God had seen the suffering of these two lovely beings, and prepared deliverance for them. The father had found his way home amid the peltings of the storm. The window curtain was drawn a little aside, and through a broken pane of glass he had seen and heard all that had passed. His heart was penetrated, remorse fastened on his soul, and he bowed down and solemnly vowed, God strengthening him, he would never again drink a drop of alcoholic drink. He rose from his knees another being, and as he entered his dwelling, still somewhat under the influence of liquor, he addressed his wife and child in a tone of affection which had not saluted their ears for months. Both started at it, as though some

voice had addressed them from heaven. But little was said. Morning came, and the first thing the father did was to search out the Washington pledge and sign it. Now he felt that he was a rescued man, and the energies of his mind, as if relieved from bondage, again acted with their former powers. He sought the court-room, and as he entered it his former partner saw the change, and shaking him by the hand, exclaimed, "You have reformed, haven't you, George?"

"Yes, by God's help, I have, and a few minutes ago I signed the pledge." The lawyer, amazed, held up his hands and exclaimed, "Gracious heavens, what cannot the Washingtonians accomplish?" His former associates and admirers crowded around him, to shake his hand, and in a few minutes the street drunkard was reinstated. The reformed man's eye witnessed as he fervently ejaculated, "God bless you, my friends, for this."

"But come George," said his partner, with all the familiarity of former days "come you must plead the cause of this widow, whose property is at stake, and here is the fee," and he placed in his hands a \$100 bill. "If we gain this cause it will be increased to \$500." The reformed inebriate seemed stunned with astonishment, as prosperity thus poured upon him, but in a few minutes, with his former vigor and acumen, he was eliciting the evidence in the case. The room was thronged with people, who listened to every question with the intensest interest. At last he rose to plead the case, and as his splendid mind under the excitement of his strange situation, and the desire to acquire what he had lost, he burst into strains of surpassing eloquence, a deep murmur of pleasure was heard throughout the room. The jury, after a moment's consultation, gave their verdict in favor of his client, and as that was pronounced by the foreman, the audience burst into loud applause; in one moment more the widow's agent had placed in his hand the stipulated fee.

It was near sunset, and Julia, worn down with incessant labor, was looking despondingly into the street, when suddenly a carriage stopped before the door. In a moment more, a servant, bearing a bundle, knocked at the door.

"Is this the house of lawyer —?" said he, addressing Julia.

"Yes," she replied, "but my father is not at home."

"I was told to leave the bundle with you, and deliver this note," and he handed the articles to the wondering girl. The handwriting was her father's, but what it could mean was more than she could imagine. But let me give you a copy of the little note as explanatory.

Dear Julia:—Use the articles of clothing in the bundle for yourself and mother, and come immediately to me. The carriage will wait for you. Do not delay, for I wish to see you.

Your father,
George.

Bewildered, she rushed into her mother and read the note. Hope sprung up in the soul of the disconsolate wife, and invalid as she was, unassisted arose from her bed. "I see how it is," said she, "God has saved my dear husband!—come let us go immediately to him!" Both sobbed with joy as the sunshine of happier days dawned upon them. In a few moments more, the happy wife and daughter were locked in the passionate embrace of the reformed drunkard. It is unnecessary to trace it further, but suffice it to say, that lawyer — in a short time recovered his property, his influence, and his friends; and that his wife recovered, and from that day forth, the father, mother and daughter were among the happiest of the happy.

MARRIED IN SPIKE OF THEIR TEETH.

Choice Anecdote.—Old Gov Saltonstall of New England, who flourished some forty years since, was a man of some humor as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he designed. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resides, is the following: Of the various sects which have flourished in their day and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogerites, from their founder a Tom of or John or other Rogers, who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

Their distinguishing tenet was their denial of the propriety and scripturality of the form of marriage. "It is not good for a man to be alone," this they believed, & also that one wife only should "cleave to her husband," but then this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together as man and wife, dispensing with all form of the marriage covenant. The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of conscience with them—they were happy together as they were, of what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound to "take up the cross," and live according to the religion they professed? The Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting him, accepted of an invi-

tation to dine with him. The conversation just as usual turned upon the old subject.

"Now John," says the Governor, after a long argument of the point, "why will you not marry Sarah?—have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes certainly," replied John, "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her in the form of the world's people."

"Very well. Do you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her?"

"Yes."

"And cherish her as bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly I do."

"Then," said the Governor, "since the name of the laws of God and the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be man and wife."

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority in the State.

Boston Mail.

Discovery of Mummies at Durango, Mexico.

A million of mummies, it is said have lately been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting position, but have the same wrapping bands, and ornaments, as the Egyptian. Among them was found a papyrus of flint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets, &c. of alternately colored beads, fragments of bones polished ivory, like fine work of elastic tissue, probably our modern India rubber cloth, moccasins worked like those of our Indians of to day, bones of vipers &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquarians, and her ruins will go back to the oldest periods of the world showing doubtless that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile and that their luxurious civilization was broken up and overpowered by the hardy hordes of Asiatic Tartars, who came down from Bering's Straits and the Rocky Mountains. The scenes of Aztlia and Chilaric in Rome and Greece, were rehearsed at an earlier day on the shores of California and the plains of Mexico. It is unknown of the mummies above mentioned, what kind of embalment was used, or whether it was nitrous depositions in the caves where they were found. A fact of importance is stated, that the mummies are of a marine shell found at Zecocoras on the Pacific, where the Columbus of their forefathers probably landed from the Malas, Hindostan, or Chinese coast, or from the Islands in the Indian coast.

Texas Star.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LITTLE STORY.

A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured, in a field adjoining a certain wood where his hounds had, during the winter frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce.

"Well, my friend," said his Lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in the field, and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you."

The farmer replied, that anticipating his Lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty dollars would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached the wheat grew, and those parts of the field that were trampled, the corn was the strongest and the most luxuriant.

The farmer went again to his Lordship, and being introduced, said, "I am come, my Lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood."

He instantly recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for the loss?"

"Yes, my Lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the fifty dollars back again."

"Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like—this is what ought to be between man and man."

He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many he had, &c. His Lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for one hundred dollars.

"Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell the occasion that produced it."

We know not which most to admire, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

Exchange Paper.

Rhode Island.—The following is an extract from a letter, written by Seth Luther, in behalf of himself and five other prisoners. The letter is addressed to the Editor of the N. Y. Gazette, Extraordinary:

"The enemies of right and justice have placed the felon's iron upon my right hand, and cast me into a worse than felon's cell, where we are nightly literally devoured by vermin. Last night, for the first time, I had groans of agony extracted by the accused

treatment of demons. Nay, it is a disgrace to demons to call such men devils, doubly damned. I thank God that my honored father has passed through his weary pilgrimage, and does not live to see his son manacled and ironed on the island where he and my sainted mother were born—on the very soil where he had, with others, the honor of saving an American Army. The flag under which he marched bore this motto:

"DON'T TREAD ON ME!"

It seems now, to me, like a voice from his grave, saying, "Don't tread on my memory in the person of my son, because he has contended for the same rights for which I suffered in the American revolution. Place not on his limbs the iron shackles of despotism which I toiled to break!"

DECATUR, ALA. Aug. 13.

It is our painful duty to give the following heartrending and melancholy fate of the young man below mentioned. He left this place about four weeks since for the purpose of visiting his parents, who reside in Burkesville, Ky., but it seemed that his opinion was changed; and that he went to Philadelphia, where he unfortunately committed the rash act. He has resided in this place about six months, and bore an unimpeachable character, and from his gentlemanly deportment, gained the universal good will of the whole community. From our own knowledge of Mr. Alexander's character and the respectability of his brother here, and parents in Ky., we feel certain, that the charge of robbery alleged against him is entirely erroneous, as he has ever shown by his prodigality the great indifference which he felt for money. We express the opinion of the whole community, and of all who know him, when we say that the act was not premeditated on his part, but was done, through the influence of passion, which was always ungovernable when once excited. We have never recorded an occurrence with deeper regret than this, as Mr. Alexander was a young man of considerable promise, and left this place with high hopes and fond anticipations, expecting in a few days to receive the smiles of an aged mother and the congratulations of father, brothers and sisters. But alas! How soon are his fond hopes blasted. His anticipated cup of pleasure was turned to sorrow and is now full to overflowing, while every thing seems to say,

"Mourn; weep on, your hour is past,
Your dreams of pride are o'er;
The fatal chain is round you cast,
And you'll be happy no more."

We do not publish this truly lamentable occurrence for the purpose of aggravating his relations here, but to show to the world the character which he sustained in our community, which should exonerate him from all suspicion of dishonest motives in committing this rash act, which we know to have been done under the influence of passion.—*Mercury.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock, the citizens in the neighborhood of Third & Chestnut streets, were startled by a report of horrid murder, such as has seldom disgraced the annals of our city. The sufferer, Mr. Lougee, Exchange Broker, kept an office in the building in Third street above Chestnut, next to the Hair dressing establishment of Mr. Rhyno. The occupancy of the office was shared with him by Mr. Wallace, coal dealer.—The murderer is named MILTON J. ALEXANDER, and is from Burkesville, Ky., from whence he had just arrived. He put up at Sanderson's Hotel, but not being able to get a room, ordered his baggage to be laid aside, got a glass of peach brandy, asked the bar-keeper to pay the porter for carrying his trunk, and then walked out as he said to get his money changed. He stopped in at Lougee's and offered what he had for city money, when an altercation arose as to the genuineness of one of the bills; Lougee said it was not good—Alexander asserted that it was, in an angry tone, when Lougee called him a "liar," whereupon Alexander drew a dirk knife about 8 or 10 inches long, including the handle, and drove it up to the hilt in Lougee's breast just below the left nipple; the wound presenting a space about an inch long. A lad standing on the pavement saw Lougee stagger to the door screaming with agony, & shortly after the prisoner run out and made off. Evidence from many sources leads to the belief that Alexander intended to rob, and parts of the evidence given below, confirm the belief that he intended to gain money, no matter by what means. The circumstance of the fugitive, were detailed in the examination of witnesses. Alderman Brazier for the Coroner held an inquest on the body and the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against the prisoner, under the name of Smith, [that being the name he first called himself.] We are told by the Alderman that he used the expression "that he left home to obtain riches and he would have it if murder was necessary to obtain it." After leaving Mr. Lougee's office he ran down Third to Chestnut, along Chestnut to Second, down second to Norris' alley, through the alley to Front street, a long Front to Walnut and up Walnut towards Second street, till he came to C. N. Buck's store, into which he ran, followed by John Robinson, Tho. Teese and 2 draymen, by whom he was arrested and conveyed to the Mayor's office.—His conduct during the examination was cool and self-pos-

sessed without betraying the slightest symptoms of remorse for the dreadful deed he had committed. His counsel, George M. Dallas, William B. Reed and Henry M. Phillips, esqs. having arrived, the Mayor opened the examination.

U. S. Gazette.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Daily Chronicle.

As there were countless rumors afloat during the day, we took the trouble to ascertain the particulars relative to the murderer and the causes which led him to commit the rash act. His real name is Milton J. Alexander, and is from Burkesville, Cumberland county, Kentucky—in which county he has relations of the name of "Aunt Ned."

The reason of his registering his name as Smith, he gave that he did not want his real name to be reported among the arrivals at the hotel, for fear his father should know where he is; he having left home in consequence of some dispute with his family. Alexander the prisoner is only 20 years and 11 months old, according to his own statement. He has not once denied the murder, but frequently conversed upon the circumstances with great freedom. He said that he had left the hotel for the purpose of getting some uncurrent bank notes exchanged for current funds, and seeing the office above named open, he entered it with that intention, and presented his money, when the broker, Lougee, said it was counterfeit, which caused high words, and Lougee called him a "liar," when he drew his dirk and without further thought stabbed him. He also said that after he had dirked him, he did not know what to do; he first thought that he would take hold of him in his arms, but then thinking that he might be arrested he resolved to run—this was all the work of a moment.

Snakes.—A most singular incident occurred at the table of one of our worthy and respectable farmers in this neighborhood, a few days since. The family had baked some pies early in the morning, and had set them in the cellar to cool for dinner. It was observed that it appeared very full, & no sooner was the knife thrust into it than a snake issued out to the amazement and terror of all at the table. This was a kind of desert as unwelcome as unexpected. The snake it was supposed had got in between the crust while the pie was cooling on the cellar floor.—*Sanbury (Pa.) Amer.*

Rich Gold Mine.—We last week saw some of the most beautiful and valuable specimens of Gold that we have ever seen taken from the ground. They were from a mine lately discovered on the land on the land of Mr. Valentine Derr, on Stanley's Creek in Lincoln County. One piece weighed 49 pennyweights and 6 grains, and 6 other pieces averaged from 2 to 5 pennyweights, pure gold when found. The mine has now been worked about six months, and seems only to increase in value. May it continue long to do so.—*Meek, Jeff.*

Legislative Anecdote.—One sultry afternoon, in the month of June, while the congregated wisdom of New Hampshire were assembled at the Capitol, an honest member of the House, who had been reluctantly summoned to the scene of his duties from the dinner table, where he had been freely indulging, stretched himself out on one of seats, & was quietly enjoying a nap, when one of the "sovereign people," who had seated himself in the gallery to overlook his servants the aforesaid member in this recumbent position, and without ceremony bawled out: "Hallo, Mister! you man that's napping on the bench there, the State don't pay you two dollars a day for sleeping I can tell ye. So wake up!" By the time the above speech, which was delivered in no ordinary tone of voice, was concluded, the House was in a roar—the sleeper arose frightened half out of his wits—and the Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared.—*Ex paper.*

In 1840, the Whig song was—
"With Tip and Tyler,
We'll burst Van's biler."
The tune is now changed, and the words run as follows:
"With Tyler alone,
We have burst our own."

Veto No. 4.—The veto message of President Tyler was received in New York about 2 o'clock on Wednesday, and, from the accounts given in the papers of that city, occasioned most extravagant marks of approbation. Crowds assembled around Tammany Hall and the Park. Twenty-five guns were fired for the first three vetoes of John Tyler; but the last was honored with three times that number, and seventy-five guns echoed approval to its sentiments. The papers of that city speak highly of it as a state document, and will be the general expression from all parts of the country. The President, when right, will be sustained by the people; when wrong, they will not fail to condemn him.

Public Ledger.

The Veto.—The Democratic press, the conductors of which are ever ready to support their principles, no matter by whom put into practice, are unanimous in their support of the President's Veto.
[Balt. Rep. & Augus.]

ANIMAL WEATHER PROPHETS.

Spiders generally change their webs once in twenty-four hours; and a rule has been deduced from this, by an attentive observer of these natural prognostics, whereby to foretell the coming change. If they thus alter their web between six & seven in the evening there will be a fine night, if the morning a fine day; if they work during rain expect fine weather; and the more active and busy the spider is, the finer will be the weather. If spider webs (gossamer) fly in the autumn with a south wind, expect an east wind and fine weather. If garden spiders break off, expect continued rain & showery weather. The leech also possesses the peculiar property of adhering to a smooth surface, in fair frosty weather it remains motionless and rolled up in spiral form at the bottom of the vessel; previous, however, to rain or snow it will creep to the top, where, should the rain be heavy, or of long continuance it will remain for a considerable time—if trifling it will descend. Should the rain or snow be accompanied with wind, it will dart about with great velocity, and seldom cease its evolutions until it blows hard. If a storm of thunder and lightning be approaching, it will be exceedingly agitated, and express its feelings in violent convulsive starts at the top of the glass. It is remarkable that however fine and serene the weather may be, and to our senses no indication of a coming change, either from the sky, the barometer, or any other cause, yet if the leech shifts its position, or moves about sluggishly the coincident results will undoubtedly occur within twenty six hours.

Meteorological Journal.

Cast-Iron Buildings.—Buildings of cast-iron (according to an English paper) are daily increasing, at a prodigious rate, in England; and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. As the walls will be hollow, it will be easy to warm the buildings by a single stove, placed in the kitchen. A three-story house, containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than five hundred dollars, regard being paid to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars. It is said that a large number of cast-iron houses are about to be manufactured in Belgium and England, for the citizens of Hamburg whose habitations have been burnt.

Suicide of a young lady.—The Louisville Journal says: "We regret to learn that Miss Melvina Helm, an accomplished and highly respectable young lady of Hardin county, and a sister of the Hon. John L. Helm, committed suicide, by taking laudanum, on Saturday night, 30th July. She left a long letter addressed to her brother. We have heard nothing as to its contents."

There has been a great riot in Philadelphia, between some whites and blacks, caused by the boys attacking a temperance procession of the negroes. There was some severe fighting, but though a great many received severe injuries, we believe there were no deaths. A large building kept for Abolition meetings and a negro Presbyterian church were both burnt down.

A SICK.—One of our sturdy canal navigators and a zealous whig, just before the Presidential election, launched a new boat and called it "Hard Times." That of course was to help whiggery. The same individual has just launched another boat, and partially if not quite, recovered from his political fever has named it "Harder Times."

Albany Argus.

The quantity of land given by the bill for the armed occupation of Florida exceeds 100,000 acres. The value is estimated at a million of dollars.—*Char. Pat.*

Cholera.—The Boston Transcript says: A letter dated Bombay, May 20, states that the Cholera was raging badly, 2000 to 3000 natives dying daily.—*Id.*

Death of Col Pinkney.—A paragraph in the Charleston papers of last week, announced the melancholy intelligence of the death of Col Thomas Pinkney, who for many years past, has resided the greater portion of the time in our neighborhood, & was regarded by himself and his friends as a citizen of this district. He died at Paris, on the sixth of July, the 2nd day after his arrival in that city. He had a severe attack of illness last winter at his plantation on Santee.—From there, he went to Charleston, and was advised by his physicians to try the effect of a voyage to Europe. The news of his death was communicated in a letter from Dr. Finley, who accompanied him from Charleston.

Pendleton Messenger.

WHAT THE WORKING MEN OF THE WEST THINK OF A TARIFF.

A meeting of the Working Men's Association was lately held at Cincinnati, and a committee appointed to draw up a report of their notions on the subject of the protective system; The majority of this committee were John B. Krauth and A. W. Anderson—mechanics of course, who have addressed a conclusive and eloquent appeal to their fellow laborers, against the partial schemes of the manufacturers. The con-

clusions they arrive at, and which are sustained by great force of argument, are these:

1st. "That a discriminating tariff is no more or less than a tax upon one species of labor for the protection of another. It will be admitted by all that when levied on any one article it increases the price of that article; consequently, all who are consumers are forced to pay the amount so levied."

2d. "That labor to be most profitable to him who performs it, should be free and unshackled. As well may it be said that taking from man the one fourth of his production, is adding to his store; or that taxing him twenty-five per cent. more for every article he consumes, is putting money in his pocket. Both are alike unjust and oppressive."

The committee, in the course of their discussion, show by indubitable statistics that manufactures have flourished the most vigorously where they have been the most free from restrictions. In Saxony, for instance, with a population of more than a million and a half, the import duties are very trifling, and it is a valuable fact in commercial legislation, that there, in a country by no means naturally rich, and without any protection whatever, manufactures of every description have thriven more than in any other part of the continent of Europe. Saxony alone had a value of nominal duty, no less, cotton, and linen manufactures thrived, and are now at a perfection unknown in any other part.

MANURE.—Put on your land all the manure that can be scraped from your premises, or that you are entitled to from the road. Leave not a particle in the barnyard. It matters not how coarse or long it is if you plough it in. All you get from it before another season, is clear gain, for it will loose but little more under the ground with a crop over it, than exposed to the action of the sun and rains in the yard. If it cannot be used, place it in heaps and cover it two feet thick with earth, which will inhale and retain most of its enriching gasses. *Amer. Agri.*

Boldness of the French Pulpit.—A French preacher named Bridaine, thus addressed his audience in the church of St. Sulpice, in Paris:—"Till this day I have published the judgments of the Most High in straw-roofed temples; I have preached the rigors of penance to an audience most of whom have wanted bread; I have proclaimed to the simple inhabitants of the villages the terrific truths of religion! Unhappy man! What have I done? I have afflicted the poor, the best friends of my God; I have carried consternation and woe into simple and honest bosoms, which I ought rather to have soothed and comforted. But here, where my eyes fall on the great, on the rich, on the oppressors of suffering humanity, or on bold and hardened sinners, it is here, in the midst of these scandals, that I ought to make the holy word resound in all its thunders, and place on one side of me, death, that threatens you, and the Great God who is to judge us all. Tremble, before me, ye proud disdainful men who listen to me! Tremble for the abuse of favors of every kind which God has heaped on you! Think on the certainty of death; the uncertainty of its hour, how terrible it will be to you! Think on final impenitence, on the last judgment, on the small number of the elect, and above all, on eternity!"

Is it not hard that A should be compelled to bring a suit against B for money, which B honestly owes him, and will not pay—obtains a judgment—execution returned—no property found.—B takes the benefit of the Bankrupt law—procures a situation in the Clerk's office, and with his own hand issues an execution against A for the cost in said suit. And this is done in a Christian land. *Columbus Dem.*

True Rites.—The following is the closing paragraph of the will of Patrick Henry:

"I have now disposed of all my property to my family. There is one thing more I wish I could give them, & that is the Christian religion. If they had this, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they had not this, & I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

The Russian empire at the present day equals more than three of the territory of the Roman empire in its greatest prosperity. It embraces one half of Europe, and one-third of Asia, or about six millions of square miles; inhabited by at least forty different nations, and speaking as many different languages.

"Where does the fire go to, Paddy, when it goes out?" "Faith an' it's aisy to be tellin' you the like o' that. Where should the fire go at all, at all, but where you always find it again?" "And where is that Paddy?" "Why at the end of the Lucifers, to be sure."

THE GOLD MINES.—The success which is now attending gold digging in the Cherokee country, is, we learn, very great. Upon an average, it is said, that common hands can earn from one dollar, to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, clear of expenses. This is better than making cotton—not corn—for we hold that the corn maker in the long run, does better than either the gold digger or the cotton planter. But notwithstanding this, we are pleased that our Gold Mines in the Cherokee country, are proving to be a source of profit.—These are hard times and hard money is much wanted. We learn too, that the demand for gold was so great that many speculators furnished themselves with, what they supposed, the needful to buy up the glittering metal, but they have been, to a great extent, sadly disappointed. Their needful was Central Bank money, and the depreciation upon the notes of this Bank has been so great, that the miners would not touch it, but at a rate of discount so great that the speculators were compelled to abandon their project. *Georgia Journal.*

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1842

The regular monthly meeting of the Jacksonville Temperance Society will take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday evening next, at early candle light, at which time an address will be delivered. The advocates of the Temperance cause have great reason to be encouraged, not only from the cheering accounts in all parts of the country; but also from the firmness, displayed in individual members, and the steady increase of their numbers here. A punctual attendance on the part of members and others, is particularly and respectfully requested.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis' Speech on the Tariff Bill, and also the remarks of the Hon. A. P. Bagby, on concurring in the report of the committee to reduce the duty on cotton bagging. We intend in a short time to publish these two able speeches, & as their length precludes the possibility of insertion from one to another until finished.

The Hon. JOHN C. THOMPSON, has succeeded J. C. CLEMENS, Esq., as Editor of the "Democratic Herald," published at Huntsville, Ala.

It is stated that in consequence of the veto of the bill passed by the Texian Congress for the invasion of Mexico, all the troops from the United States have been disbanded, and many of them may be expected soon to arrive at home.

THE ELECTIONS.—We cannot as yet give the precise state of parties in N. Carolina, Indiana, and Illinois, but enough has been ascertained to prove that the Democratic party have gained a decided victory in those states in the late elections.

A writer in the "Montgomery Journal," signing himself "Junius Brutus," says that Attorneys have directed the Sheriff to collect specie on all the executions returnable at the fall Courts. We also see that public meetings have been and are to be held in various counties for the purpose of protesting against the oppressive exaction of specie in the collection of debts—among others, one is to be held in Talladega on the 1st Monday in September.

A terrible riot occurred in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. between the whites & blacks, excited in the first instance by a negro procession. Many persons on both sides were injured; some it was thought beyond recovery; and two public buildings belonging to the negroes fired and entirely consumed. The riot continued with occasional interruptions for two days and nights, and at the latest dates further troubles were apprehended.

VETO MESSAGE.—It will be seen by the notices taken of the late Veto Message of President Tyler, by the New York Herald, and a few other papers, (we have only published a few of the many that have reached us,) that the last Veto has met with a warmer reception, and evidences of more decided approbation than any that preceded it. It is refreshing in these degenerate times, to see that the mass of the people are still enthusiastic in the support of the acts of their public servants which display firmness & integrity of purpose, without regard to party distinctions. The events of the last few months prove conclusively, that the people would not approve of the scheme of Clay and his friends, so to amend the U. S. Constitution as to take from the President the Veto power. The truth is, the people are well aware that when the President does wrong they can get at him, whereas their power over their representatives is so diffused that it is a much more difficult matter; and what we would ask would be the situation of the country, with a corrupt partizan Congress, even like the present, intent only on attaining their selfish ends, and promoting the ambitious views of their leaders, without this wholesome check. A few moments reflection will furnish an answer to every unprejudiced mind.

MAIL DEPREDAATION.

An extensive depredation has been recently committed on the U. States mail between this and Huntsville. The prominent facts so far as disclosed are as follows, to-wit: The mail coming South left Huntsville on the 19th inst., and arrived here on Sunday the 21st, in the care of William Sullivan of Marshall Co., as carrier. The mail going north left this place on Monday the 22nd in the care of the above named Sullivan. On Tuesday the 23rd inst, Messrs Reid, and Logan came to the Post Office at this place, and delivered to the Post Master here, sundry post bills and broken letters which they found scattered in and near the road. They also stated that letters, and post bills

were scattered in considerable abundance between Cove Creek and Walker's Ferry, on Coosa River. From the facts then disclosed, the Post Master at this place was influenced to obtain a warrant and despatch an officer after the carrier. Mr. Sublett left accordingly, found him in Huntsville, arrested him there and arrived here with him on the 28th inst. In the meantime many other post bills and letters were found which establish the fact, conclusively that the mail which left Huntsville on the 19th as well as that which left this place on the 22d were both violated. The mail coming from Huntsville, South was first entered on the mountain between Cottonville and Claysville in Marshall county, still coming South; the next papers found were on the Sand Mountain two miles this side of Aurora (Jordans) and about forty miles north of this. From that the mail was scattered along the road to within five or six miles of this place. The mail going north (judging from the locality of the letters and post bills) was first entered about seven miles from this place, and was scattered along the road, (except in the immediate neighborhood of Post Offices) to within three or four miles of Huntsville. At this point the letters were exhausted, and further operations ceased. Since the apprehension of the carrier he has disgorged \$166, which he says is all the money he obtained from the mail and acknowledges to the whole as his own act. He denies having an accomplice, or that any other person was in any way concerned. He was examined on Monday morning the 19th inst., before Wm H. Estill, Esq., and committed to the Jail of Madison County to await his trial in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Alabama to be held at Huntsville in November next.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor: In again making my appearance in your paper, in reply to Lorenzo, I feel myself under obligations to apologize to you and your readers for thus trespassing upon your kindness and their patience. I but little expected, when I entered upon this controversy, that it would or could assume a personal character. I could not have supposed that your Lorenzo was so very sensitive upon this subject; had I imagined that his sensibilities were so excitable, I might, perhaps, have been more guarded in my expressions and brought myself nearer within "the rules of charity and urbanity;" but I submit whether Lorenzo had a right to take my remarks as personal; they certainly were general, and I cannot see why or how he should have appropriated them to himself—why he should cinge from a general cast. He reminds me very much of an anecdote I have heard of the justly celebrated Lorenzo Dow. In the days of his ministry he was supposed, by some, to possess supernatural powers—he was thought to be a diviner of the secrets of the heart: In the neighborhood of one of his preaching places, a gentleman had an axe stolen from him; he applied to Dow, on his "next round," to ascertain who was the thief; when the hour of service came on the preacher ascended the pulpit, having first furnished himself with a good stout rock, which he deposited in his pocket; at the conclusion of his sermon he observed that a thief had been committed in the neighborhood and that the perpetrator was then in the congregation, and drawing out his instrument of detection, exclaimed, in a very solemn and emphatic tone "I'll hit him with this rock." The individual who had stolen the axe, not waiting for an accuser, but conscious of his guilt, dodged; now the blow was not aimed at him, particularly, and why should he have dodged? I leave the question to be answered by those who are so predisposed to appropriate general remarks to themselves, and in consequence thereof accuse those who use them of a want of "clarity and urbanity." Perhaps the strict rules of "urbanity" require that in making general remarks we should follow them by particular exceptions, lest the feelings of some one, to whom they are not applicable, should be wounded by their bearing; I have never thought so; If, however, I should become convinced of my error, I trust I have honesty enough to acknowledge it immediately, "urbanity" enough to bow to the wisdom of age and experience, clarity enough to give all the credit of setting me right to him to whom it is due, and promise no more to transgress in a like manner. Perhaps a due respect for the rules of "clarity and urbanity" requires that I should say the above remarks are not intended for Lorenzo; but if they are not applicable, I trust he will not take them to himself. I have been writing, not at Lorenzo or any one else particularly, but against the bankrupt law: My insinuations, if any I have cast, were intended for those, and those only, to whom they were applicable; if any have thought proper to put on the coat and it pinches a little too tight, they may blame themselves, not me; I cut the garment by a general scale; those who think proper to bring themselves up to its measure can wear it if they choose. I drew my bow "at a venture," I twanged the string; the arrow is gone, and I shall not now attempt to impede its progress, or avert its course. If I have missed my aim and lodged a dart in some innocent bosom I hope that conscious innocence will extract the erring missile and an approving conscience heal the wound.

I am found at fault again for having accused Lorenzo of "unfairness and duplicity;" in attempting to show that Congress derives the power, by implication, to pass this particular law: our accusations and denials will convince no one of the truth of our assertions, I therefore, beg our readers to re-

fer to our former communications and after you have read them, tell me if you do not discover a labored effort, on the part of Lorenzo, to prove that Congress, from the same clause in the constitution, derives the power to coin money and make treaties & to pass ex post facto laws and laws impairing the obligation of contracts. Are you not referred, by him, to the fact that Congress is continually exercising the power of coining money and making treaties? & are you referred to any other clause of the constitution from which this power is derived save that restricting the powers of the States? and does he not attempt to assimilate the cases & prove, without the aid of any other constitutional provisions, that the one is as constitutional as the other? But he says he didn't mean that, & I have no disposition to hold him to so absurd a position. I must acknowledge that my perceptive faculties are not sufficiently acute to discover his locality: he reminds me of Paddy's flea "when you get your finger on him, he aint there." But if I understand his whereabouts now, he has taken up his position behind those wise men of Congress who "enacted the law," and the Judges of the United States Court who are enforcing it. Now I would ask candidly, is not this a subterfuge which should not be resorted to in a discussion on the constitutionality and expediency of an act of our general government? It is, in my opinion, begging the question? Suppose Congress were to pass an act abolishing slavery in the United States; the president give it his sanction & the Judges of the United States Court enforce it, would all this make it either constitutional or expedient? But I may be told that this is not a supposable case: Perhaps it is not: suppose then Congress were to re-enact the Alien and Sedition laws: The President sign them and the Federal Court enforce them; must we crouch at the feet of the powers that be and say it is all right, our wisest men say so and our Judges concur with them. This is exactly in character with all the arguments that are or have been used in favor of this law: "Drowning men will catch at straws;" we see this good old adage verified in every effort made on this subject, by the friends of the measure. Equally futile is Lorenzo's attempt to refute my position in relation to the sense in which the term bankruptcy shall be understood, as a technical term: he says the word executive is also a technical term, and that, according to my notions, the President of the United States is clothed with all the powers and immunities of the King of England. If "lounging in the moon" does really exert such a powerful influence upon the imagination, we might suppose that Lorenzo had just returned from a nocturnal flight, with the Tuscaloosa Monitor in his hand. Admit that executive is a technical term, and what does it mean? Does it mean President or King? Certainly not; but it refers to particular powers with which an individual may be clothed, or particular duties which he is required to exercise; as in England the executive power is vested in the king, so in the United States, it is vested in a President. Our constitution says: "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." There is certainly no power or prerogative conferred by this clause; by the office of President is created, and to some extent, its character defined. If the framers of our constitution had understood it in any other sense, they never would have gone on and specified, particularly, the powers and duties which they intended should attach to that office: thus it must be apparent to every one, that executive, as a technical term, means nothing more than what shall be only clothed with the power of executing the laws: not that the term itself carries with it any particular power or prerogative, but only points to one who is to exercise and enforce whatever power and authority may be conferred upon him. I may be told that the vesting despot in the world is the executive in his government: I answer, he possesses, also, legislative power in his legislative capacity he enacts laws, and in his executive capacity he sees that they are faithfully executed. What has the perfection or perpetuity of the King of England, or his being the head of the church, to do with his executive functions? about as much as the honest farmer has to do with the "curses of the moon." But the friends of this indiscriminate system of voluntary bankruptcy are very clamorous, in their eulogies, because, in its humanity, the law embraces farmers: true the law is general, and as its friends seem determined to leap over all the bounds of rational construction and use the word bankruptcy, unlimited and uncontrolled by the sense in which it has always been understood; let us enquire whether that class of the community, for whose interests Lorenzo seems so deeply concerned, will really be benefited by it. I ask the question, and I want every farmer who may read this communication, to answer for himself; will you be benefited by this bankrupt law? I feel confident that the response of nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand of that class of our population, will be, no: their interests were not taken into consideration at the passage of this law: it is, and was at the time, well known that they have no use for it: shall our bosoms throb with gratitude at an act by which our pretended benefactors are more benefited than we are ourselves? if they should not, the bosom of the honest farmer never will swell with emotions of gratitude to those who enacted this law.

I have now done with this controversy; having, like the renowned Don Quixote, discovered that the Giants which were opposing themselves to my adventures in "knight errantry," were mere creatures of the imagination and have all dwindled into insignificant wind-mills and flocks of sheep, I had, perhaps, better exchange my pen for a shepherd's hook, and lead to the mountains the feeble flock that have undergone the process of transfiguration; and if, in the general mutation, Lorenzo should discover that a feeble coat is entwining itself around him, let him come to the sound of the shepherd's

pipe, and I promise to give him protection & pasturage among my flock; there we will live, and enjoy, together, the mountain breeze, free from the cares of the surrounding world, and insensible to anxieties for "mushroom popularity."

NO BANKRUPT.

[Communicated.]

How to get rich.—The secret is not so much in earning as in saving. Almost every man can earn money, if he will try, but few will save it. A small sum is disregarded, yet a larger one is only several small ones united.

Unless little sums are laid together, how can there be a large one. Suppose a young man 20 years old, saves fifty dollars a year, (not quite sixteen cents per day) and puts this at interest, and saves fifty dollars the next and puts it with the other, at interest, and so on every year, until he is thirty two years of age, he will have seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Let him add fifty dollars and interest every year, till he is forty two, and he will have two thousand two hundred and seventy seven dollars. Put fifty dollars with this and interest every year, till he is fifty two, and he will have five thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars. Put fifty dollars each year, and interest till sixty-two, and he will have twelve thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars; and so on till seventy three, and he will have upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

How easy is it for any man to save sixteen cents a day. How many can save more; and the small sum of sixteen cents a day, will, in a little upwards of fifty two years by adding yearly interest accumulate to the enormous amount of thirty thousand dollars which is a fortune sufficient for any one—Try it.

ECONOMY.

NEW YORK, August 11.

The Great Veto Message, Its Reception in the Great City; Tremendous Popular Excitement; Captain Tyler a Great Gun.

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes before two o'clock, we received the Great Veto Message of Captain John Tyler, President of the United States, and, in half an hour, it was issued in the shape of an Extra Herald from his office, and ten thousand sold in less than no time. At four o'clock a second edition was published, and sent to all parts of the country, north and east, by the afternoon mails.

The excitement, in and about the Herald Buildings was tremendous during the whole afternoon. In Wall Street, the great gun of the Captain fell upon the rascals and speculators there, like an avalanche of fire and brimstone from the regions not to be named. In the Park, and through all the popular sections of the city, where the working men must do congress, it was received like a fresh revelation from heaven—a presage of better times, purer morals. Towards night the crowds met spontaneously in the Park, and opposite Tammany Hall, to the extent of many thousands.—The big guns were brought out, and twenty-five were fired off at the first breath for these first vetoes. A gentleman named E. B. Camp, Esq., connected with this office who had an Extra in his hand, was caught by the populace, compelled to mount one of the guns, and there to read the message to the thickening crowds.—After he had finished his task, a scream of delight rose up to heaven from the assembled mass like the voice of Niagara Falls, and they rushed like mad-men to the guns and fired off seventy-five guns for the last, the greatest, the bravest, the boldest, and yet taken by a President of the United States against the rascally speculators, politicians and financiers who have disgraced, dishonored & afflicted the country. During the whole night, up to midnight, the crowds were thick around Tammany Hall, the Park, and near the Herald Buildings.

Such is the unexpected and astounding reception of the Veto Message No. 4, by the people of our New York. The document itself will be found in this day's paper. It is a plain, sensible, practical, determined paper, evincing a moral courage and a resoluteness, that can only be paralleled by the iron nerve of "Old Hickory." It is the crisis in the struggle between Captain Tyler and the whigs—and here after the President is heart and soul with the policy and feelings of the democratic party. There can be no mistake. The breach is now irreconcilable.

What Congress may do, it is impossible to tell. Some say they will adjourn in a row, and leave the government without a tariff (without revenue) except the present doubtful law which now exists, under which the merchants pay twenty per cent ad valorem, with a protest. If they do so, the President will immediately call Congress together by Proclamation, and the political excitement will get higher, until the fall elections shall determine whether the majority of the nation supports Mr. Tyler's policy or opposes it. We are of opinion that the country will support the President's course. Every past and coming election indicates this result. If so, the country declares against a National Bank, against a distribution of the land revenue, against a high tariff, against an assumption of the State debts, against the whole policy of the whigs, & in favor of the whole policy of the democrats.—Herald.

VETOES.—There seems to be a strife going on between the President and the people as to which shall veto whiggery the hardest. The elections in North Carolina and Indiana are the worst vetoes the Whigs have had yet.—Columbian Register.

Gov. Boggs, who was so nearly killed a short time ago by an unknown hand, is fast recovering. He is a candidate for the State Senate, from the districts composed of the counties of Jackson, Van Buren and Bates, and has issued a circular stating that he has not withdrawn and that he is fast recovering—so fast that he will be able to take his seat if elected.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

SPECIE CURRENCY.—POPULAR ERRORS CONCERNING IT.

The advent of a sound circulation has propitiously dawned upon us, brings to our minds some cheering reflections. This happy consummation, long resisting legislation has occurred by the absolute wearing out and breaking up of the baseless system of paper money. But the clouds are vanishing, and the sun, in his gorgeous majesty, is beginning to shine upon us once again ornamenting and enriching all with his golden bosom. It is the spring time of a new era in business. Between a paper and a specie currency, there is indeed, the apt comparison of the rush light and the great orb of day. For the last six months, the banking system in our region, has flared and flickered—now lighting up hope in business and trade, and now casting the dark shadow of despair over commercial enterprise and every ordinary daily traffic—all has been uncertainty, doubt, fear and confusion, which set at naught the calculations of the wisest, and has terminated by perplexing the knowing, defrauding the trusting, confounding the sanguine, and opening the indignant eyes of all. And this is but a repetition of an old calamity, a new scene in an old tragedy. Wisdom would teach us to pluck the ripe fruit from the loaded tree of experience. We have not been apt scholars, but the lesson has at length been beaten into us. Let the burned child dread the fire.

We purpose in some articles, devoted to this subject, to point out a few of the many erroneous opinions which exist in relation to a specie currency. We think we can show the feasibility, its demanding necessity and its numerous advantages over any other. Does any require an argument against a paper circulation? If any such rare bird exists in the land, let him line his nest for a while with "the issue." His most bitter enemy could wish him no better way of testing "the working of the system." The more he has, the stronger will be his argument.

A prime error that generally prevails, is in regard to the amount of gold and silver in the world. As long ago as 1831, Mr. Gallatin in his work upon the Currency and Banking system of the United States, estimated the quantity of gold and silver in Europe and America, at between four thousand and five thousand millions of dollars. Taking the population of the two countries at two hundred and seventy-seven millions at that time and the medium of the above amount, it would give something more than sixteen dollars a head for each human being. About this time, in 1829, the specie and paper currency together of the United States, gave but six dollars a head to the population. Now, as the proportion of production with us is much greater than in Europe compared with the labor, the surplus produce is a fund for the purchase of the valuable metals, and the ratio to the head with us, must necessarily become largely increased. Humboldt estimates the produce of the mines of America to the year 1803, at five thousand six hundred millions; and from 1804 to 1830, at seven hundred and fifty millions; the produce of Asia, Africa, and Europe, at twelve hundred millions; and the amount in Europe before the discovery of America, at three millions, which gave us, twelve years ago, a grand total of seven thousand eight hundred and fifty millions. He also estimates that between one third and two-fifths of the whole is used as currency, and that the balance takes the shape of manufactured articles. Calculating within limits, and putting the whole amount of gold and silver in the world at seven thousand millions, and the amount in Europe and America at four thousand millions, there is actually used as plate, jewelry, and other manufactures, in these two countries, one hundred and fifty per cent. more than their whole amount of currency, specie or paper.

Paper drives away specie. The demand for gold and silver as money, decreases as the issue of notes increases. But they are too valuable to be suffered to be idle, and therefore are worked into articles of luxurious use and splendid ornament, and so fashion adds to their value and gilds the refined gold, and puts a brighter polish on silver.

All will remember that when the paper issue of the old Bank of the U. S. was greatest, the directory presented a large portion of its specie basis to the President, Biddle, in the form of plate. Create the demand for the coin, and its value in that shape will be the greatest and it must necessarily take and keep it; nor would it require, as we have seen, more than one hundredth part of the gold and silver now in existence, to meet a demand in hard currency, equal to the great expansion and inflation of paper that has at any one period in our history cursed, demoralized, impoverished and ruined our countrymen and country.

The Boston Morning Post (a Democratic paper) speaks of the veto in the following terms:

"We must return our thanks to the President for his decision in thwarting the schemes of the Whigs, and the manliness with which he expresses his feelings. He has rendered an essential service to the best interest of the people; and the people (never ungrateful to those who stand by them, however they may disapprove of other acts of his administration) will support and defend him in this, his last act."

The steamboat which is to ply on the Coosa river, between the Ten islands and Rome was launched on the 20th of July.

Whig Consistency.—Voting twenty five thousand dollars to the family of Gen. Harrison, and refusing to refund the one thousand to Gen. Jackson, which was wrong from him by the unjust decision of a Judge, as a punishment for saving from destruction a city, and crowning with glory the close of a just war.

Bay State Democrat.



One of our Firm will attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville.
WHITE & PARSONS.
Talladega, June 22, 1842.—4t.

Lebanon, August 11th 1842.—4t—\$2 50

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June 22, 1842.

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